PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c. with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

NESTLE'S
CONDENSED
MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,848—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1909. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
9th Oct.	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
16th "	PALESTTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9021
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
30th* "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
3rd Nov.	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	...
20th "	MALWA	10 883	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
18th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

* This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Feby.	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
19th "	ARCADIA	7900	.....	...
26th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
2nd April.	MAURDONIA	10512	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 742 or Rs. 891
London by sea	Rs. 518 " Rs. 627	Rs. 792 " Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
C City of Athens	5600	...	18th February
A Trafford Hall	5321	2nd March	...
C City of York	7705	22nd March	*19th March
A City of Vienna	4672	6th April	...
C City of Glasgow	64 7	...	15th April
C City of Calcutta	7512	25th April	*22nd April
C City of Manchester	5854	...	7th May
A Trafford Hall	5321	24th May	...
C City of Karachi	5587	...	31st May
C City of Benares	6738	...	15th June

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin (From 18th February to 15th June 1910.)

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Son's Agency.
(" Killick, Nixon & Co., Agents).
KARACHI.— " Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CLARKE'S
B. 41.
PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 11th Oct	11 a. m.	P. D. & O M.*
MADURA	1,950	Mon. 11th Oct.	9 a. m.	V. M. & D.**
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 14th Oct.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,671	Fri 15th Oct.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.
** Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka.
† Or later on arrival of the English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,950 tons, on Monday, 11th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,259 tons, sailing on or about the 12th Oct.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 14th Oct. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

8th October, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBRA	3,685	Rebufat	28th Oct., 1909
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec "
AMERIQUE	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
NUBIA	5,538	Combin	17th Feb. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	5th Nov. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

S. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,719	.....	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,281	G. Gillhuber	16th " 1909
KOERBER	5,493	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
BERGENZ	4,000	A. de Petris	16th " 1909
AFRICA	4,719	.....	1st Jan. 1910
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
F. FERDINAND	E. Nitsche	6,044	25th Oct. 1909.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BERGENZ	4000	A. de Petries	16th "
AFRICA	4720	....	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th "
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BERGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th "
AFRICA	4720	....	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th "
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
S. F. FERDINAND.	6044	E. Nitsche	28th January
PERSIA	5895	P. Giurgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Belnarz	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7583	B. Cobol	30th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 365 to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 570 " 750 *
Single Class to London	" 480 " 695 *
Single Class to London and back	" 767-8 " 1020*

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Single Class to London	" 515 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	" 895 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

POST BOX 249.

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES 1910.

Booked to all Ports, Berths carefully selected. No Commission charged.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

Passengers on Transport met and assisted.

BAGGAGE

cleared, shipped, insured or warehoused cheaply.

PACKAGES

of all sizes and descriptions shipped, cleared and forwarded at low rates.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR:—

CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD. } LONDON.
PICKFORDS, LD. }
SUTTON & CO. }

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA	SINGAPORE
CANTON	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PENANG	YLOILO
HANKOW		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,55,000
Reserve Fund	" 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 3 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	Peking
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	San Francisco
Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
London		

LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

JEWELLERY.

Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

FRENCH TRAVELLING CLOCKS
DINING and DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS, Etc.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

GARLICK & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

LARGE STOCKS OF

FIBRO ASBESTOS SHEETS AND SLATES.
CAST AND WROT IRON PIPES,
SLUICE VALVES, COCKS AND FITTINGS,
SHANKS' BATHS, CLOSETS, SINKS, &c.,
PAINTS, X. P. M., STEEL and MANILLA ROPE,
STEEL BARS, ANGLES, PLATES,
FLOORING TILES,
PIG IRON and LEAD,

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally otherwise assure Rs. 5,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

MONGINI BROTHERS,

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles	... ...	Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles	... ...	Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Don't be Misled!

Cheap tyres are not good tyres.

DUNLOPS

are advanced in price so that

QUALITY

may be maintained.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

WRITE US FOR NEW MOTOR TYRE LIST AND "HINTS ON TYRES."

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Riveting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - - -

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street. BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the removal of the Electric Installation, Machinery and Plant, &c., of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, from No. 2, Green Street, Fort, to Tamarind Lane, Fort. Intending Tenderers may inspect both these premises any day between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Tenders should be submitted as early as possible to The General Manager, The "Bombay Gazette," Limited, who reserves to himself the right to reject any Tender without assigning any cause.

Tenders will be received upto 12th OCTOBER, 1909, 5 P. M. the latest.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office in Tamarind Lane, Fort, on Saturday, the 16th day of October, 1909, at 4 p.m., (Bombay Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1909.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the nomination of Messrs. Bhagwandas Narottamdas and Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji as Directors in place of the late Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas, Kt. and Mr. Veerchand Deepchand, C. I. E., respectively.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To confirm the appointment of Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar as Auditor in the place of the late Mr. Dwarkadas Odhavji.
6. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 11th to Saturday, the 30th October, 1909, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office in Tamarind Lane, Fort, at 4-30 P. M. (Bombay Time) immediately, after the termination of the above Ordinary General Meeting, for the purpose of passing the undermentioned Special Resolution:—

"That in lieu of Article 81 of the Company's "Articles of Association the following Article be "substituted:—

"81. Until the number and qualification respectively of the Directors be otherwise determined, "their number shall be not more than seven and "not less than three, and the qualification of a "Director shall be his holding in his own right at "least five shares for three months, and until the "remuneration of a Director be otherwise determined, it shall be two Gold Mohurs for every "meeting of Directors attended by him."

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Tamarind Lane, Fort,
Bombay, 7th October 1909.

TEAK AND OTHER TIMBER.

THE Undersigned will hold an AUCTION SALE of about 79,640 cft. of teak, 2,730 cft. of Black wood and 9,900 cft. of Jungle wood at the Godibag Coast Timber Depot near Karwar on the 1st November, 1909, and following days.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

T. R. BELL,
Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara, W. D.
Karwar, 20th September, 1909.

E. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Trombay.

RE LAKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
In Liquidation.

THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company will, with the consent of the Bank of Bombay, sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY next the 9th instant, at 4 P.M. at the Mill premises, the following goods. The goods will be open to inspection every day between 12 noon and 4 P.M.

The weights of the bales of YARN and COTTON which are entered in the books of the Company will be deemed final and conclusive and purchasers will not be entitled to have the goods reweighed or to claim compensation on the ground that the weights are less than those appearing in the books of the Company. The purchasers at the auction sale will be required to pay for the goods forthwith.

The cotton will be sold on the usual Colaba terms.

Particulars of the yarn, cotton, etc., held by the Bank of Bombay on account of Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

Yarn Counts.	Bales.
6¼	38
6	16
10¼	1
12	168
14	25
16	3
20¼	22
2/14	24
20	36
2/16	47
2/20	16
22	8
Total Bales...	404

COTTON.
7 Bales.
MILL STORES
Coal about 1,600 tons.

R. D. SETHNA,
Liquidator.
BHAISHANKER KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for the Liquidator.

High Court,
Bombay, 4th October, 1909.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 36 per cash in advance, including delivery.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC TEST of the PATENT SIEGWART REINFORCED CONCRETE BEAMS, will be held at 8 A. M. (S.T.), on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at the Corner of the Queen's Road and the Princess Street, by the Indian Siegwart Co., Ld., of Madras. All those interested in building operations are cordially invited to attend.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mercantile Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of Messrs. Talakchand and Shapurji, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 27th October 1909 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance-Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June 1909.
2. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are elegible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th October to 27th October, 1909, both the days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th August, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE MATTER OF a Bankruptcy Notice, dated the 11th day of September, 1909.

To O. STEWART WYNNE, late of the First Battalion, Manchester Regiment, now or lately quartered at Kamptee in the Province of Gundwana, in the Empire of India, Major retired, whose present residence the Judgment Creditor is unable to ascertain, a domiciled Englishman.

TAKE NOTICE, that a Bankruptcy Notice has been issued against you in this Court at the instance of Alexander Pyke, of 31 Craven Street, Charing Cross, London, W.C., and the Court has ordered that the publication of this notice in the "London Gazette" and in the "Times", the "Pioneer" and the "Bombay Gazette," newspaper, shall be deemed to be service of the Bankruptcy Notice upon you.

The Court has further ordered that the time for complying with the requirements of the said Bankruptcy Notice be and the same is extended from 7 to 90 days and for filing an affidavit in answer thereto from 3 to 70 days.

The Bankruptcy Notice can be inspected by you on application at this Court.

Dated, 16th day of September, 1909.

Supreme Court of Judicature, Bankruptcy

H. S. GIFFORD,
Registrar.

POONA TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 16TH OCTOBER, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on TUESDAY, 12th October, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

POONA, 6TH OCTOBER, 1909.

NOTICE.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in the Council Hall, Poona, in the Office of the Examiner, Marine Accounts, Bombay, and in the Offices of the Divisional Disbursing Officers Quetta and Mhow Divisions at Quetta and Mhow, respectively, on or about the 21st October 1909, of candidates for employment in the clerical service of the Military Accounts Department.

2. The subjects for examination and marks to be allotted to each will be:—

	Marks.
Arithmetic, up to and inclusive of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Simple Proportion ...	200
English Orthography and hand-writing, to be tested by writing from dictation	100
English Composition	50
Colloquial	50

3. In order to qualify, candidates will be required to obtain not less than 50 per cent. of the number of marks in each subject and not less than 60 per cent of the aggregate number of marks in all subjects.

4. Each candidate will be required to produce the following documents before he will be permitted to present himself for examination.

(a) Satisfactory evidence that he is not less than 18 and not more than 25 years of age.

(b) A certificate of good moral character attested by two trustworthy persons.

In addition to the above certificates each candidate will be required to state in his application the particular caste and sect to which he belongs, and to furnish proof of having passed a University Matriculation Examination, without which no application will be accepted.

5. Candidates desirous of presenting themselves for examination should apply by letter to the Controller of Military Accounts, forwarding at the same time the certificates enumerated in para 4. Applications will be received up to 14th October 1909. Envelopes containing applications should be endorsed as follows:—

APPLICATION FOR ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

6. Candidates must state in their applications whether they wish to be examined in Bombay, Poona, Quetta or Mhow. Applications should not be forwarded to the private address of the Controller Military Accounts.

7. Only those candidates whose applications have been accepted (of which they will be informed by post) will be permitted to attend the examination.

8. Successful candidates will be entered on a list in order of merit, selection as vacancies occur in the Department being ordinarily made by seniority.

9. Promotion throughout the Department is made by merit. The following are the various grades of the Department:—

Deputy Examiner, 1st grade	Rs. 600-20-800
" " 2nd grade	Rs. 550/
Superintendent	Rs. 400-20-500
Accountant, 1st grade	Rs. 250-20-350
" 2nd grade	Rs 150-10-200
" 3rd grade	Rs. 90-6-120
Clerk 4th grade	Rs. 60-6-90
" 5th grade	Rs. 40-4-60
" 6th grade	Rs. 30/
" Training Reserve ...	Rs. 25

10. Members of the clerical service of the M. A. D. are liable for service at either Poona, Quetta or Mhow, and those of the Subordinate Accounts Service (from the 3rd grade upwards) are liable for service anywhere in India or Burma, and all are liable for Field or Foreign service when occasion demands it.

JOHN C. C. PERKINS, MAJOR,
Offg. Controller of Military Accounts.

Office of the Controller of Military Accounts,
Poona, 21st September, 1909.

THE TRICUMDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Liquidation.)

THE UNDERSIGNED in consultation with Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal (Mortgagee) invites offers for the purchase of the Tricumdas Mills (including land, buildings, machinery, etc). In case he considers any offer to be fair and proper one he will lay it before the Court for sanction that it should be accepted. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Offers to be sent in Sealed Covers on or before Tuesday the 12th instant.

R. D. SETHNA,
Official Liquidator.

High Court, Bombay.
2nd October, 1909.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SION, BOMBAY.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ *The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.*

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). First insertion:—12 annas first 24 words, 4 annas per extra line.

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REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, as the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10; Single Copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and CO, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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EMPLOYMENT WANTED by Supervisor with experience in P. W. D. and Railways. Apply to W. G., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged, Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. Also Intricate Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO, by Schiedmayer. In perfect condition. Owner going home. Reply to Box No. 343, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having cane-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 548, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstall on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage. One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

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THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 124, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10, Apply Box No 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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IT IS WORTH KNOWING FOR TRAVELLERS.

HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.

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OMUM CARPOOR—Cures all stomach troubles, indigestion, diarrhœa, flatulence, spasms, etc.

No household and travellers should be without these.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS,
CROFT MODY & CO.,
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Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

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THE NEW
12-14 H. P.

Royal Automobile Club Rating 15-6 H. P.
LIVE AXLE
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THE TOWN CAR DE LUXE OF THE SEASON.

ECONOMICAL in up-keep.
PETROL consumption 25 miles to the gallon.
RELIABLE and easy to handle.
LIGHT on tyres.
ACCURATE in constructing, accordingly accessible.

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Chassis has 4 speeds forward with reverse and is fitted with forced lubrication and all the most up-to-date improvements known in motor design.

PRICE—English list price plus cost of importation.

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THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD.,
P. O. Box 195, BOMBAY. P. O. Box 298, CALCUTTA.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Begs to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
Do. —9 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
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All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

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Training of men as chauffeurs a speciallity.

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THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
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5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES }
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

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BULLOCK CARTS TO BE SUPERSEDED,
CONGESTION OF TRAFFIC PREVENTED,
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We fully guarantee the "Yorkshire" Patent STEAM WAGON and will practically demonstrate its efficiency and economy over existing systems.

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SOLE SUPPLIERS OF
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MUNICIPALITIES,
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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

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Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
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RAJAH BAHADUR MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCH OFFICE is now OPENED at MUMBADEVI.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

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Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; and also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

AHMAD HASSAN,
Barrister-at-Law,
Managing Director.

THE ORIENT BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Opened for Business in 1907.

CAPITAL:—Fully Subscribed...Rs. 5,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
BRANCHES:—Bombay and Lyallpur.
LONDON Bankers:—Parrs Banks Ltd.

AGENCIES:—London, Constantinople, Cairo and in all the Principal towns in India.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for long and short periods at rates varying from 3 to 6 per cent. per annum, according to the length of the period for which money may be deposited. Currency Notes of any circle and cheques on any town in India are received free of charge in this account.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 10, and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum, except at Bombay where it is 4 per cent. per annum.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

RULES of Business may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branch Offices.

AHMAD HASSAN,
Barrister-at-Law,
Managing Director.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPS GATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Taticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras.	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi.	Rangoon,	Zanzibar.
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Shownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENABRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

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THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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CLAIMS PAID	£26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

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Bombay Branch.

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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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Correspondence Invited.
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General Agents

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: Grahams Buildings.

O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa 941 tons Captain H. McDiarmid sailed on Friday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Japan Line steamer Moyori Maru 2,736 tons Captain J. C. Richards, sailed on Friday for Kobe &c. with a general cargo.

THE steamer Rinaldo, 2,791 tons, Captain G. E. Pickering sailed on Friday for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Pasha, 3 839 tons Captain R. White, sailed on Friday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Hermiston, 2,926 tons, Captain W. T. Barn will sail to-day for Hamburg with a general cargo.

THE steamer Banca, 3,793 tons, Captain A. Collyer will sail to-day for Calcutta, with ballast.

THE steamer Beira 2,570 tons, Captain H. C. Elgord, will sail to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4,315 tons, Captain C Osborne, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer, Islanda 3,360 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed on Friday for Calcutta with ballast.

THE steamer Beme 1,899 tons, Captain C F S Reid, arrived in harbour on Friday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil in bulk.

THE P and O Company's mail steamer Arabia, 4,167 tons, Captain T Leigh arrived in harbour on Friday from London, with a general cargo and passengers. The Captain reports that on Monday the 4th October at 10 p.m., he passed telegraph steamer at work in latitude 14.15 degree N, and longitude 52.46 degree.

THE French mail steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat 3,557 tons, Captain A Barrillon will sail to-day for Australian ports and Noumea, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS
DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox..........Capt A F Hunt ... .R Navy
H M S Perseus.........Capt F G Bird... ....R Navy
R I M S Mayo ..Comdr ..W B Huddleston...R I Marine
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall...........R Navy

In the Stream.

R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge... Survey S
R I M S Dufferin....Comdr F. Dobson... ...R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr A. Willock ...R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus...Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Oct. 8

Arabia.........4167 Leigh.............................P & O Co
Britannia......1909 Halse ....Bo & H S N Co
Banca ....3794 Collyer .. ..P & O Co
Bahadur......2936 Benson .... T Morrison & Co
Beme..............1899 Reid..............Shaw Wallace & Co
Capri ....2717 Dini ....F & R S N Co
Celtic King......2589 Humphrey ...W & A Graham & Co
Dumra.........762 Manley ... P Gulf ....14-10M M & Co
Egypt ...4178 Summers ......London 9-10...P & O Co
Baidari.........1563...Gray ....B & P S N Co
Hild....................720 Jensen.................F F Campbell & Co
Lalpoora...2121......Fry ....M M & Co
Landaura.........2156 Abbott.................................M M & Co
Mohamadi ....1251......Gore ....B & P S & Co
Madura......1273......Bishop...P Gulf ..... M M & Co
Rohilla ....Capt J Smith.........Hired Transport
Strathavon......2830 Mackay......W & A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan ......2566 Webb ....B & P S N Co
Saifi....................1446 ....Bo & H S N Co
Shah Ameer...1921 Pigot...................................B & H S N Co
Shah Navaz......2522 ....Denison ....B & H S N Co
Strathness. .....2818......Lamont...W & A Graham & Co
Ville-de-la Ciotat.........Barrilon...Australia...8-10 ...M Maritimes & Co
Warora......2565......Tipper ....M M & Co
Wardha .. ...2552 Kennedy ....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 8.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
B Chancellor	2958	Donald	Genoa	N F	K N & Co
D&E Clan Sutherland	1794	Rodger	Madras	11-10	J Finlay & Co
H Alavi	2324	Hill	Jeddah	9-10	B & P S N Co
N Strathblane	2829	Smith	Philadelphia	9-10	R A Willis
O Beira	2591	Elford	Dunkirk	9-10	W & A G &Co
Q Devonshire	2335	Abbott	Rotherdam		R A Willis

H W P D

Indravati	513	Fakeera	Mangalore		Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	Bhownagar		Bo S N Co
Sarasvati	443	Ahmed	Karachi		Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Circassia	4315	Osborne	Liverpool	9-10	W & A Graham & Co
3 R Rubattino	2681	Mancini	Genoa		F & R S N Co
4 Glenedon	3018	Graham	Hamburg	10-10	W & A Graham & Co
5 Hermiston	2926	Bain	Genoa	12-10	T Morrison & Co
6 Langton Hall	2881	Haddy	Karachi	14-10	K N & Co
7 Crewe Hall	2691	Mayall			K Nixon & Co
9 Devanha	4785	Powell	Shanghai	13-10	P & O Co
10 Wild nfels	3359	Venker	Hamburg &c	10-10	W & A Graham & Co
10&11 Awave	4358	Jones	Shanghai	27-10	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Arabia s	Leigh	London, Sept. 17
	Beme s	Reid	Rangoon, Sept. 27

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Worsley Hall s	Jenkins	Karachi
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi
	Moyori Maru s	Richards	Kobe, &c.
	Rinaldo s	Pickering	Hull via K'chi
	Pasha s	White	Karachi
	Islanda s	Robertson	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Friday:—
Steamer Circassia, Osborne for Liverpool &c.
" Beira, Elford for Dunkirk &c.
" Hermiston, Bain for Hamburg, &c.
" Banca, Collyer for Calcutta, &c.
" Ville-de-la-Ciotat, Barillon for Nomea, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—
Steamer Wardha for Calcutta, &c.
" Landaura for Calcutta, &c.
" Beme for Rangoon, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali left Mombasa for Bombay on October 8.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 8.

FOR ANTWERP.
Chancellor s—55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 600 cwt myrabollams, P Jethabhoy.
FOR NEW YORK.
R Rubattino s—200 cwts kajoo kernool, R Damji and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Langton Hall s—4,000 cwts linseed, 739 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros.
Circassia s—803 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers.
FOR GENOA.
R Rubattino s—9,000 cwt linseed, 8,000 cwts rapeseed K Nixon and Co.
Chancellor s—2,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
FOR ALEXANDRIA.
R Rubattino s—750 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Devanha s—3,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Devanha s—300 bales twist, Cursetjee Bamonji and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Moyori Maru s—200 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Currimbhoy and Co.

PASSENGER'S MATCHES ON A SHIP BAGGAGE.

A case, instituted under Section 446 of the Merchants Shipping Act 1894, came before Mr. G. A Colbert, Acting Master-Attendant, at the Joint Police Court, Colombo, on October 2nd, when Mr. J. West, a first-class passenger by the P. & O. s.s. "Macedonia," en route to Shanghai, was charged with having, on or about 23rd September, attempted to ship in the "Macedonia" dangerous goods, viz., matches, packed in his baggage.

Asked if he pleaded "guilty" or "not guilty," Mr. West replied: I must say, Sir, it was a careless act on my part and I have been sorry ever since. The trunk containing the matches never came on board, and, furthermore, if it had come on board, the trunk, being labelled for the cabin, would not have gone down into the hold. In the cabin it could have been got at in a moment if the necessity arose.

Mr. Colbert: You admit the offence?

Mr. West: That the matches were in the trunk, certainly. I took them out myself on the warf at Marseilles.

Mr. Colbert: Did you take them out before the offence was pointed out?

Mr. West: No. If it had not been pointed out they would have gone into my cabin, not into the hold.

Mr. Colbert: Did you get your passenger ticket from the P. & O. Co.?

Mr. West: Yes.

Mr. Colbert: Did you not notice on the ticket that you were not allowed to take marches on board?

Mr. West: I know it should not be done, but when I bought the matches in London it did not occur to me. Otherwise I would never have done it.

Mr. Williams suggested that Capt. Bennett should explain how the matter was found out.

Capt. Bennett said that, after the passenger train arrived at Marseilles, and when they were transferring the baggage from the train to the ship, smoke was observed coming from that particular piece of baggage. He went on to the wharf and found out the passenger's name. Summoning the passenger, the latter opened the package in his (Capt. Bennett's) presence. It was discovered that there were about a dozen boxes of matches in the trunk, one of which was on fire and part of the clothing was burned. The matches were sulphur matches and would have lighted anywhere. Mr. West said he wanted the matches for use in his cabin. Capt. Bennett pointed out the danger, and what might have occurred had the package been put down below. It might have been a repetition of the "Mongolia" fire, in which the whole of the passengers' baggage was burned.

Mr. Williams: Was that caused by matches?

Capt. Bennett: It was presumed so. Mr. West was very apologetic, but I explained that that did not alter the case. It was dangerous and might have endangered the safety of the ship and all on board.

Mr. Colbert, viewing the offence as a serious one, imposed on the accused a fine of £5.

As far as is known, this is the first case under this section of the Merchants Shipping Act that has been instituted at Colombo.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 8.

There has been nearly general rain in Burma excluding the extreme north and local rain in the south of the Peninsula. The chief falls were Moulmein one inch; Toungoo, one and a half; Coimbatore, one; Mercara, one and a half. The air remains somewhat drier than usual in the United Provinces but in no part of India does the humidity or temperature depart very much from the normal.

The forecast.—Gives no important change as likely.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 8th October, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear, Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess in the extreme north and in defect in Central Punjab; minimum is generally above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier almost everywhere. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in excess at Jhansi and in defect at Allahabad,

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear everywhere except in Lower Sind where they are densely clouded. Humidity is in excess in Sind and East Rajputana and normal elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at Ajmer; night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear except in parts of Cutch and Kathiawar where they are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper in north Gujarat. Temperature both during day and night is generally below the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies remain moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal; at Akola the minimum continues in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies remain moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture generally. Temperature is normal except for a defect at Mormugao during day.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0·34" of rain. Skies continue moderately clouded in South Bombay Deccan. The air is damper at Aurangabad and it contains the average amount of moisture over the rest of the division. Day temperature is in defect at Aurangabad; night temperature is in excess at Sholapur and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—In the Peninsula Coimbatore has had 1·19" of rain and Trichinopoly 0·78". Skies remain partially clouded in the Central Provinces, on the West Coast and in the Peninsula. Pressure is uniform over the greater part of the reporting area and fine weather seems likely.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—s. s. "Arabia" which left Aden on the 3rd experienced from longitude 53° E. moderate to fresh north-easterly winds and fine weather; thence to longitude 55° E. south-easterly light wind; thence to longitude 59° E. gentle to moderate south-westerly wind, passing clouds; thence to longitude 68° E. light to gentle south-westerly, westerly and variable wind and occasional rain thence to arrival light north-westerly wind and fine weather.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.
BIRTH.

BOWEN—October 8, at Bombay, the wife of J. G. G. Bowen, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTH.

SALES—September 27, at Abbeyfeale Lodge, Simla, the wife of H. S. Spence Sales, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SCOTT-O'CONNOR—October 4, at Chapra, Behar, Molly Maureen, the infant-daughter of Percival and Florence Scott-O'Connor.

EUROPE.
BIRTHS.

BRADFORD—Sept. 20, at Clandon Regis, Guildford, the wife of Capt. E. A. Bradford, 60th Rifles, of a daughter.

CRESWELL—Sept. 21, at Cobham, Surrey, the wife of Col. E. W Creswell (late) Royal Eng., of a son

CAVENDISH—Sept. 15, at Holker Hall, Cark-in-Cartmel, Lancashire, Lady Moyra Cavendish, of a daughter.

CECIL—Sept. 7, at Ripley House, Alresford, Hants, the wife of Capt. E. Reginald Cecil, 21st Lancers, of a daughter.

HARRIS—Sept. 19, at The Bunker, Wellington College Station, Berks, the wife of Capt. H. H. M. Harris, Reserve of Officers, late the Highland Light Inf., of a daughter.

HAY—Sept. 17, at Fontainebleau, Torquay, the wife of Major W. Norman Hay, 129th D. C. O. Baluchis, of a son.

MUNRO—Sept. 20, at The Walnuts, North Holmwood, Dorking, the wife of James Young Munro, National Bank of India, Rangoon, of a daughter.

WALTHER—Sept 18, at Castleri g, St. Leonards-on-Sea, the wife of Dr. David Walther, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ABBOTT—CLARK—Sept. 20, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, Evelyn Robins Abbott, I. C. S., to Florence Lilian, daughter of Sir William Clark, late Chief Judge, Punjab.

ARCHIBALD—MORANT—Sept. 21, at St. Michael's Blackheath Park, Roderic Thomas Archibald, to Margaret Washington Morant, daughter of the late Lieut Col. J. L. L. Morant, R. E.

DRUCE—DAVEY—Sept. 18, at All Saints' Church, Peterborough, Stanley Gerald Druce, to Edith Ellen, daughter of the late Major T. Davey, R. A.

HAMILTON—MERTON—Sept. 15, at Collingham Church, Francis Monteith Hamilton, of Chundrapore, Mysore State, India, to Sybil, daughter of Frederick Merton.

LIDDLE—GABBETT—Sept. 17, at the Church of St. Mary at the Wells, Colchester, Arthur Herbert Liddle, to Geraldine Amy Dalton, daughter of the late Col. Poole Gabbett, R. A. M. C.

MORRISON—WHITNEY—Sept. 20, at St. George's Church, Ramsgate, John Morrison, M. B., Ch. B., to Helen, daughter of the late Henry Whitney.

THOMPSON—DAVIS—Sept. 18, at St. Mark's, Woolston, Capt. Frederic Troughton Thompson, I. M. S., 1th King Edward's Own Lancers, to Constance, daughter of the late Thomas Davis.

DEATHS.

HOLT—Sept. 13, at Cheltenham, Mary Eyre Holt, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral William Holt, R. N., aged 90.

HOPE—Sept. 18, at Bath Lodge, Redmenham, Henley on Thames, Major-Gen. John Edward Hope, late Royal Art., aged 81.

JONES—Sept. 19, at Chester, wife of Alexander Fair Jones, formerly Captain, 4th Hussars, aged 71.

LAYARD—Sept. 18, Edmund Christian, son of Major-Genl Charles Edmund Layard, of Bedford, late East Yorkshire Regt., aged 33.

POTTINGER—Sept. 17, at 18 Kew Gardens Road, Kew Gardens, after a short illness, John Corwen Pottinger, Esq., late P. W. D., Bombay, third son of the late General Pottinger. Interred at Richmond Cemetery on Monday, 20th instant.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 547.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 31m. Sun sets 6h. 21m. High water 8-49m. 8-56a., Low water 1-40m. 3-9a

Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company General Meeting, Bank Street. 3-30 p. m.

Popular Lantern Lecture "An Evening with Mars" by Mr. J. D. Bharda, B.A., at the Y. M. C. A.

Band of the 116th Mahrattas at the Commercial Gymkhana, 6 p.m.

Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-20 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises 6h. 31m. Sun sets 6h. 21m. High water 9-34m. 9-42a.; Low water 2-39m. 3-41a.

18th Sunday after Trinity.

MAXIM: "Recreation should not be our business but fit us for it."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, October 11.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-20 p.m. Sun rise, 6h. 31m., Sun sets 6h. 20m., High water, 10-5m., 10-18a., Low water, 3 24m., 4-7a.

Tuesday, October, 12.—Improvement Trust, 4 p.m., Rovers' Tournament, Cooperage, 5-20 p.m. Sun rise, 6h. 32m., Sun sets, 6h. 19m., High water, 10-31m., 10-49. Low water, 4 1m., 4-31a.

Wednesday, October 13.—Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m, Sun rise, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water, 10-55m., 18-18a. Low water, 4-33m.. 4-55.

THE SEVA-SADAN.—A lecture will be delivered by Mrs. Kanmudi B. Divatia in Gujarati to-day, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

ADDITIONAL MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—From the 21st ultimo, Meherban Narayenrao Govind Baba Saheb, Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji, has been re-appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

MATUNGA SARVJANIK FREE DISPENSARY.—During the month of September, the total number of cases treated at the Dispensary was 420, the average daily attendance being 36, of those 420 Hindus numbered 368; Mahomedans, 17; Christians, 34; and Parsis, 1; males, 274; females, 146; and children, 96.

ZAROLA UNION.—A meeting of this Union will be held to-morrow at 5 p.m. (B.T.) in Topiwala's Wadi opposite to Khotachi Wadi, Girgaon Back Road, at which Mr. Bhogilal J. Merchant will deliver a lecture on "Knowledge". Mr. Tribhowandas P. Mahuvakar, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, will preside.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Tickets in connection with the annual meeting of the Students' Brotherhood to-day can be had at the Nindun Remaniaye Hall, Girgaum, near Prarthana Mandir, between the hours of 7 and 9 a.m. and afterwards at the Framji Cawasji Institute till the hour of the meeting.

A GENEROUS PRINCE.—In connection with the anniversary of his birthday which occurred a few days ago, the Jam of Jamnagar, Prince Ranjitsinghi, directed a monthly allowance to be paid from the State coffers to thirty-seven widows of different castes and communities.

THE DEWAN OF JUNAGHAD:—Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, the Dewan of Junaghad, who arrived in Bombay from Poona on Tuesday last and had been staying at the Great Western Hotel, left for Junaghad last night. At Poona he was the guest of His Excellency the Governor.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF BARODA:—Latest advices received in Bombay state that Mr. Justice Sardacharan, retired Judge of the Calcutta High Court, will most probably be appointed Chief Justice of Baroda. The report that Mr. Justice Mitter has been appointed to the post is incorrect.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, a lecture in Marathi on "Malaria" will be delivered at Koliwady, Fanaswady to-day at 8-30 p.m. (B. T.) by Dr. D. B. Naik Dandeker, L. M. & S., J. P. The public are cordially invited to be present.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—At the weekly meeting of the Society to be held to-morrow at 5-15 p. m. (S. T.) at the Dadysett Agiary Hall, there will be an exposition of Gatha Ahunavaiti Chap. V. (Yasna XXXII.) verse 14. At 5-45, after a discussion on "The legend of the three wives of Zarathushtra." Mr. A. K. Vesavevala, B. A., will read a paper on "Ahura Mazda as conceived by Zarathustra in the Gathas."

EXTRACT FROM "THE AGE".—Dr. N. B. Gandevia of Surrey Hills and brother of Mr. D. B Dinshaw, the Proprietor of the Bombay Fine Art Gallery, who is about to leave on a holiday trip to England and the Continent, was entertained by a number of his friends at a Smoke Concert in the Surrey Hall, Surrey Hills, on the 30th August last, and presented with a gold sovereign case, suitably inscribed, and purse of sovereigns. His son Mr. Eric Gandevia who was present as a guest was presented with a silver sovereign case as a memento of the occasion.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March..........International...........C J Roberts
Overture ......Rosamunde ....Schubert
Valse ....Moments Intimes......W Buss
Selection.......Lucia DiLammermoor.Donizetti
Op 101 No 7...Humoreske ....Anton Dvorak
Selection.........Stephen Adam's Popular Songs ....S Adam
Patrol ....Siamese ....P Lincke

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Meade and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following programme of music to-day at 6 p.m. under the direction of Mr. Malfiggiani:—

March ....Pomp and Circumstance No. 2.......................Elgar
Overture ......Kimigayo ....Harris
Barn Dance...The Circus Girl.................Monckton
Selection ......The Belle of New York ...Kerker
Highland Patrol......................................Amers
Song............The Honey suckle and the Bee ....Malfiggiapi
Valse ....The Circus Girl ....Monckton

REPORTED THEFTS.—Krishnalal Tricumdas, a broker in valuable stones, residing on the first floor of Panalal's chawl at Bhuleshwar, has reported to the police that at 6 p. m. on Wednesday last he placed gems and gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 1,826 in his iron safe and left the key in a cupboard and locked it. At about 9-30 p.m. he locked his front door and placing the keys of the lock on the door and of the cupboard under his pillow he felt a sleep on a bed on the verandah in front of the door. When he woke up at 7 a.m. yesterday, he found that his cupboard and the safe were broken open and the valuables stolen.—Mahomedali Adamji, a commission agent residing on the third floor of a house in Syed Mukri street, went to a mosque at 9 p.m. on Wednesday last and returned home at 5 a.m. yesterday when he discovered three cupboards open and a diamond ring of the value of Rs. 325, nine loose pearls, valued at Rs. 250, currency notes and cash for Rs. 567 and other articles collectively valued at Rs. 1,334 stolen.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

Labour Secretary in Bombay.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., Secretary to the Labour Party, and Mrs. MacDonald, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer. They landed at the Ballard Pier, where a deputation from the Bombay National Union waited on them and garlanded them. The visitors then drove to the Taj Mahal Hotel, where they are putting up during their stay in Bombay. To-day they will leave Bombay for Poona where for a couple of days they will be the guests of His Excellency the Governor. They will return to Bombay and after a few days' stay here will start on their tour to the chief cities of India.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCT. 10.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Eyre in E. Flat.
Hymns.—321, 277, 320.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—41 and 43 Chants.
Hymns.—298, 194, 228.
Collections for the Poor Fund.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m. Wednesday, 6-30 p. m. Choral Evensong.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—248, 315, 224.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—260, 193.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—460, 200, 12.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Biscoe.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Langmore.
Alms for the Poor.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the C. M. S. Up-country Missions.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.
8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher.—Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. Dr. Mackickan.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.
10 a. m.—Preacher, Mr. G. Bennett.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—25.
Hymns.—145, 311, 618.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Services held in Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder.)
Minister.—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
11 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Preaching Services.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a. m.—Choral Matins and Litany.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CHARGED AGAINST ADMINISTRATORS.

Declaration of a Trust.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

MUNCHERSHAW S. NARIEWALA VS. ARDESHIR S. NARIEWALA AND OTHERS.

For the Defendant-appellant: The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Shroff Dinshaw and Dharamsi.

For the Plaintiff-repondent:—Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Beaman who had held that the first and second defendants and their deceased co-administratrix Virbaiji were not justified in making the payment of Rs. 75,000 to Virbaiji in her personal capacity and that they must make good the money to the estate.

It appeared that in September, 1892, one S. S. Narielwalla purported to make a gift of Rs. 75,000 to his wife Virbaijee on her recovery from a dangerous illness. The gift was entered in two books and it was initialled by Shapurji. No interest was credited to Virbaijee till after the death of Shapurji and after that period she was allowed an unusually low rate of interest. There was a dispute regarding the oral announcement by Shapurji to the assembled family of the gift. Whether it really took place or not, it seemed to his Lordship, Mr. Justice Beaman, quite certain that in that or some other way all the adult members of the family knew what was in Shapurji's mind, and knew that there were those entries in the cash book. His Lordship was of opinion that although the words of the present gift were used, there never was any intention on the part of the donor to part with the ownership, to do more than create a trust of that sum for Virbaiji. His Lordship said that the materials placed before the Court warranted the belief with some degree of certainty that there was an intention to create a trust and that there was no intention to make a gift. His Lordship held that the administrators had been guilty of a breach of trust, but that they acted in the sincere and very natural belief that they were carrying our Shapurji's wishes. They acted quite openly and straightforwardly and that all the family including the plaintiff knew what they were doing and cheerfully assented.

Arguments in the appeal are proceeding.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. RAKHAMA ALIAS GANGU KOM SABA

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Poona, who had convicted the accused of robbery and murder and sentenced her to five years' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and transporation for life on the second charge, the sentences to run concurrently. The accused woman was charged with having murdered in August last one Tame, and with having removed from her person silver ornaments worth Rs. 32.

From the accused's own confession, before the first class magistrate, it appeared, that she had enticed the deceased girl into a jowari field on the pretext of getting her leaves for her goats, and there she threw her down, strangled her and removed her ornaments. She adhered to this confession before the committing Magistrate, but before the Sessions Judge, she pleaded guilty to the charge of robbery but denied having murdered the girl. When examined by the Sessions Judge she explained that she had pressed Tanu's mouth and she died.

The Session Judge in his charge to the jury had said that if they considered that the sex and ignorance of the accused entitled her to the mercy of the Court, any recommendation made by them would receive his most earnest consideration. The jury had unanimously found the accused guilty but had recommended the accused to the mercy of the Court. The Sessions Judge accepted the verdict and sentenced the accused as above stated.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

SEQUEL TO THE DOCKYARD CASE.

Alleged Perjury.

Superintendent Sloane, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Abdul Hussein Tyebji, a Bohra, with perjury. Mr. B. Lang, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Patell, of Messrs. Kanga and Patell, Solicitors, defended the accused.

Mr. Lang at the outset said that the accused was charged with perjury. There was no doubt that the statements made by the accused in his evidence were contradictory. He wanted to point out the condition in which the accused was when he made those statements, and said that the accused regretted very much making those statements. His client was at that time an accused in a case which arose directly out of the matter in which he gave evidence. Besides, the accused was then in custody. He had been two months and a half in custody, when the case was dismissed. This man had been in gaol for no offence at all. Again at the time he made the statements complained of, he was in a state of health which precluded him from having a clear notion of what he said. On the 10th of June, when he was called to give evidence he looked more dead than alive and the Magistrate thereupon ordered him to be medically examined. He was examined the next day and the medical examination showed that he was giving out blood. Subsequently, when he was examined, he was not in a state of health, which would be required for the giving of competent evidence. The muddle in his evidence showed that he was not in his right mind when he gave that evidence. Taking into consideration the health of the accused at the time, and the fact that he had already been two months in custody for no crime at all, counsel appealed to the prosecution to agree with him that the accused had already suffered sufficient punishment for whatever he might have done.

Mr. Sloane said that his instructions were to proceed with the case. He asked His Worship not to take any note of what had been said about the accused having been in custody. The offence was non-compoundable.

Evidence was then recorded.

Mr. V. R. Baxi, Chief Translator and Interpreter, Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, deposed to the accused having been examined as a witness in the Government Dockyard case, to the evidence having been read over to the witness after he had been examined, and to the correctness of the same having been admitted by the witness.

Inspector Morris, who was the next witness examined, then gave evidence similar to that given by him in the Dockyard case.

Further hearing was adjourned.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

POSSESSING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Inspector Jones charged Ahmed Hirji, a Mahomedan, with being in possession of 1,560 grains of cocaine without a license. Mr. B. S. Pandit Barrister-at-Law, defended the accused. The charge against the accused was that on the evening of the 27th September, on receiving certain information, Excise Inspector K. M. Variava raided the accused's shop in Erskine Road, and on making a search found 1,560 grains of cocaine. The defence was that the cocaine was put in the accused's shop during his absence by a person, who bore him ill-will. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150, or, in default, to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

GIRGAON.

Before Rao Bahadur R. S. Jayakar (Chairman), and Mr. N. S. Bengalee.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

Their Worships disposed of 35 cases yesterday morning, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public place.

DADAR.

Before Dr. H. L. Battliwalla (Chairman), and Mr. N. N. Wadia.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, many of which were against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

HIGH COURT.—OCT. 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)
For Judgment.

776-08 Tyabji D and Co Jivraj Madhowji vs Naraodas Madhowji Bicknell M and R.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

1052-08 Raghavaya B and N D Vishram Vaidya vs Balkrishna Gopal Ranade Hiralal and Co.
1055-08 Captain and V Shantaram Anant and Co vs Valabhdas Runchordas Hiralal and Co.
478-06 Mirza M and M Moosa Adam Patel vs Ismail Moosa and others Kanga and P Tyabji D and Co.
657-09 Ardeshir H D and Co E E Grey and Co a firm vs B Jivabhoy M R Sayain.
156-09 Jamshedji R and D Tajbhandas Dwarkadas vs Varman Visvanth and another Mirza M and M.
219-09 Mulla and M Syed Mahomed Hakim Bin Syed Ismail vs Shaik Abdul Samadalli Wadia G and L.
213-09 Mulla and M Keshovji Devkaran vs Luxminarayen Baldevdas Jamshedji R and D.
179-09 Jehangir G and B Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Messrs Mulji Bros Jumani Tyabji D and Co.
446-09 Mulla and M B Sardarmal and others vs R Tarachand and others Shroff D and B.
789-08 Thakerdas and Co Michael Conway vs Ruttonbai widow and another Payne and Co Mulla and M.
110-09 Ardeshir H D and Co K Damoderdas vs The B B and C I Ry Coy and another Crawford B and Co Payne and Co.
111-09 Tyabji D and Co Abdul R Kumrudin vs Goolam Hoosein Alias Goolam Mohedin Shaik Miya Jan and others Crawford B and Co Little and Co.
113-09 T A Ghandy Hazarimal Teja vs Narayen Arjoon Smetham B and Co.
129-09 Kanga and P M Goculdas and another vs A Ramrao Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD).
For Judgment.

848-09 T A Ghandy M Shivlal vs Dayabhoy Tapidas and others Shamrao M and H Raghavya B and N.

Summary Suit for Hearing in Chamber.

887-09 Wadia G and Co Messrs Sassoon Wadia and Co vs The Photo Stores Coy Ld.

After the Chamber natter is over.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

344-09 Jamshedji R and D Gulapudi China Narsinham and Co a firm vs P Sanyassayya and others Raghavaya B and N Part heard.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

110-06 Ardeshir H D and Co Bai Rutonbai Byramji Mistry vs Byramji Rustomji Mistry and another Pestonji R and K Payne and Co.
418-07 Payne and Co Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Baxter vs Sorabji Dadabhoy Baxter and others Pestonji R K and Co.
1035-05 Captain and V Choonilal Pitamber vs Bai Santokbai widow, Tyabji D and Co.
634-07 Edgelow G W and Co; Bai Patlabai Bapoo Sajoo Venayek vs V N Joshi and others T A Gandhy.
698-08 Dickshit D and S Soonderbai widow vs Ramabai widow & others Shamrao M. & H.
740-08 Tyabji D and Co L Lilachand vs M Tricumdas and others Bhaisanker K and G.
79-09 Jehangir G and B T Jivraj and another vs T Tribhovandass and another Matubhoy J and M.
88-09 Daphtary F and D The Most Rev D Sebastio Jose Pereira and others vs Boaventura M Pereira. In person.
826-07 Kanga and P The firm of Devkinandan Beharilal vs Narayandas Mohunlal and others Hiralal and Co.
1014-08 Raghavaya B and N Sooleman M Sargavaker vs Sakharam Harshet Mulla and M.
599-07 Jehangir M and S Chimabai and others vs Damaji M Patel and another Shamrao M and H.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	2
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	0	1	83
This day last year	0	1	80

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
October 8th 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	108	22	0
B	305	150	4
C	49	24	1
D	82	45	0
E	222	61	0
F	122	2	0
G	102	11	0
Total to date	990	295	5
Total rats killed			1,285

ENQUIRY shows that Sir Lawrence Jenkins' absence from Calcutta is likely to be only for the Pujahs. He has got over his recent fever and does not propose to be away for more than about a week if he goes at all.

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IMPERIAL HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY.

MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED
Opposite the Stock Exchange
AND
Close to all Business Places and Railways.

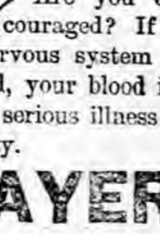
Entirely rebuilt on the most approved sanitary principles after the Style of modern European Hotels, equipped throughout with Furniture and Fittings of the latest design, unrivalled for style, elegance and comfort matchless for Cuisine and Wines.

Each Room has a Bath attached.

TERMS RS. 3 PER DAY & UPWARDS.

The management have spared no pains or expense to make this Hotel in all respects unapproachable.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.



Are you easily tired? Is your work a burden? Do you often feel weak and faint? Is your appetite poor? Are you easily discouraged? If so, your nervous system is weakened, your blood is impure, and serious illness is not far away.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

was made for just such cases. When the blood is impure the whole nervous system becomes poisoned. It is impossible to throw off that terrible feeling of depression, and there is no ambition to work. Ayer's Sarsaparilla will purify, vitalize, and enrich your blood, and life will again be worth living.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Light Pastry and Pie Crust

are assured at every baking if Brown & Polson's "Paisley Flour" be the raising ingredient used. One part to eight of ordinary flour—these are the right proportions—and the results are satisfactory every time. Baking becomes a pleasure with the aid of

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Recipes with every tin.

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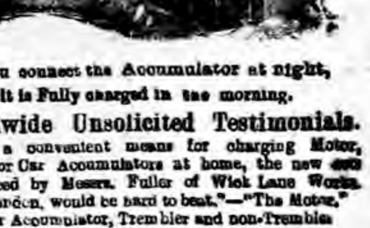

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An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

CLIMATIC TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTIVES.

The "Pioneer":—Surely in these hill climates of India we have a therapeutic agent of the greatest strength ready to our hand if we only have the wisdom and generosity to guide it aright. In the hills a patient gets not only fresh air and dryness of soil, but also rarefied air with lower barometric presure, a lower temperature, an intensity of light—ever inimicable to the tubercle bacillus—and also a stillness of the air and an increase of ozone. Calcutta, Lahore, Lucknow, Agra, and all big cities are riddled with medical and surgical tuberculosis. How many students in our Indian colleges annually succumb to it, how many clerks in various capacities, how many railway employees, how many sepoys, how many natives of wealth and position? Recently one of the richest Rajas in the United Provinces died from it. The disease, apart from causing great individual hardship, is a drain upon the national life, and it is on the increase. Yet there is not a sanatoria in India, though there is a talk of one in Almora and one near Simla. In Great Britain there must be nearly a hundred. A simple, well ventilated building under medical supervision is all that is needed. Surely the Indian Empire, with its large revenue and its great trade and commerce, is big enough to meet this demand. Once a man is attacked by consumption without proper treament he is stricken and helpless, and a danger to all near him. He himself has a hard battle, he has to leave his home, to give up his appointment, to fight not only for his own life but for those dependant on him. There are many such cases in India. With such a simple remedy at hand there ought to be no difficulty about applying it. The cause is worthy of the consideration and the generosity of the wealthy, and the time is ripe for a forward movement.

CALCUTTA HOSPITAL.

The "Statesman":—Recent events in the history of the Calcutta Hospitals point irresistibly to the necessity for radical reforms in the administration of the nursing departments. The secretiveness of officialism has prevented the whole of the facts being presented to the public. But enough has transpired to show that in the interests of efficiency and of humanity the administration should be placed in the hands of experienced professional persons who are thoroughly acquainted with the duties devolving upon them, and who must be prepared to accept full responsibility for their actions. There is no room for the amateur in hospital administration. The interference by outside and inexperienced bodies in the affairs of the nursing staff is objectionable in theory, and in practice it is shown itself to be utterly mischievous. It is not necessary for us to recapitulate the circumstances, so far as they were allowed to be made public, which preceded the dismissal from the Medical College Hospital of a nurse who had had the temerity to address a letter to the "Statesman." The effect of the incident on the public mind has been profound, and it is freely asserted that if an impartial investigation had been instituted the affair would have assumed an even more discreditable aspect. But no steps were taken to obtain the evidence of the nurse herself and in the absence of her testimony the official report on the subject has failed entirely to allay the widespread dissatisfaction which undoubtedly prevails.

THE AEROPLANE IN INDIA.

The "Empire":—India is another obvious field for the aeroplane, especially the gap between India and Europe. The quickest journey from Bombay to any point in Europe now takes eleven days and a quarter. Dozens of schemes and routes have been suggested for Indo-European railways, but there is one very strong objection against each and all, that they could not pay because they would get no goods traffic and would only have passenger and the mails to draw revenue from. For this problem the aeroplane promises to offer the best solution. It is by no means a wild dream to imagine an aeroplane fleet carrying the Indian mails and some passengers between Bombay and Constantinople by way of Bunder Abbas, Baghdad, and Aleppo. The distance, about 3,000 miles, could be covered in five days, allowing for stoppages, and the cost for petrol would, according to present experience, be about £6 for every 150 pounds weight carried. A large number of machines would be necessary to cope with the mails alone, but even at £1,000 apiece (the present monopoly price) the prime cost of a full fleet would be nothing like that of building a railway. Moreover the P. and O. Air Navigation Company could charge less than their present fares by sea, land their customers in London within eight or nine days instead of fourteen or sixteen and still make a profit. That is, always barring accidents.

ENGLISH SPEAKING INDIANS.

The "Englishman":—The population of India is 296,000,000. Of these only about half a million are able to read and write English, and this half million includes the European and Anglo-Indian population. This bald statement disposes at once of all Mr. Bannerjee's glowing periods. A question of great importance in this connection is whether from the Imperial point of view, the general adoption of English as the language of the multitude in India would make for good or for evil. It is certainly our unfortunate experience that those natives of India who have learned English have taken the most prominent part in all agitations directed against the Government. So disloyal, indeed, has been the attitude of a large section of the English-speaking Indians, that there are not wanting Europeans in this country to assert that all the education we have so freely imparted in India has been a curse and not a blessing to those who have received it. The suggestion has seriously been made that, so far as Indians are concerned, education should be discouraged and certainly not encouraged by expenditure from public funds. Advice of this kind, however, is not only not practical, but it is based upon an entire misconception of what constitutes the most serious menace to British rule in this country. Ignorance and superstition wherever they are to be found are always dangerous. In India the enormous multitudes are liable at all times to be swayed by crazy emotions which educated men would certainly not feel. Panic and terror amongst the masses in this country might at any moment induce a tremendous upheaval. Ignorance was behind the Mutiny of of 1857, not education.

PUNJAB ADMINISTRATION.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—A review of the report of the administration of civil justice in the Punjab for the year 1908 appears in the current "Punjab Gazette." The Punjab Loans Limitation Act of 1904, it is stated, caused an immediate and marked diminution in litigation. In commenting upon this difference in the volume of Civil Justice, business in the triennium immediately, after the passing of the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor remarks on the fact that "the Courts find no difficulty in accommodating themselves to the easier situation." The number of institutions in the year 1908 (189,130) showed, however, that the expected rise had already commenced—an increase of work which will continue until six years have elapsed from the date of the Limitation Act. Now that the movement is in the other direction, the period of light work having come to an end, His Honour fears that there is not the "same readiness of adaptation to the change in condition." After examining some figures representing the outturn of work per officer, His Honour hopes that it will be impressed upon Courts that "efficiency consists not only in dealing with complexity of litigation, but in dealing with it promptly and expeditiously." Allusion is made in the review to the reorganisation scheme under which a separation of functions as between Civil Judges and Criminal Magistrates will gradually be carried out to the fullest extent possible, but this, it is said, is not the only measure of reform effecting the administration of civil justice which may be expected to engage public attention in the immediate future. A bill for the establishment of "panchayat" Courts for the disposal of petty civil cases awaits the approval of the Government of India, as also does another measure which will aim at assimilating the law of appeal in the Punjab to that which prevails in other parts of India under the Civil Procedure Code. The pre-emption law is again to be overhauled, and a Bill is under consideration which it is hoped will cause much of the litigation regarding the redemption of mortgages to be avoided, by bringing mortgagors and mortgagees together for settlement of terms under a conciliation procedure.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE AT POONA.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—H. E. Sir George Sydenham Clarke is continually proving that he is, above all things, a practical man. When others are content to express an opinion Sir George acts, and with no uncertain hand. The Conference summoned at Poona during the past week is but another proof of his desire to get at the root of things and effect changes, where they are necessary "ab origio." The importance of increasing the food-bearing capacity of the country is one of the greatest questions with which the present generation is faced. Beside it such matters as self-government pale into insignificance, for the food problem is world-wide and there are indications that the future may see a shortage of foodstuffs in every country. In his opening address, Sir George Clarke referred to the fact that the United States are dropping out of the field of grain exporters and that the task of meeting the demand is rapidly being placed on the shoulders of Canada. India holds a large place in this trade, and there is no doubt that the share will continue to increase. In 1907-8 this country exported about one hundred and fifteen and a half millions sterling. Last year this fell to a little less than one hundred millions out of which nearly seventy-three millions consisted of produce of the land. The opportunity offered to agriculture, therefore, is immense. Unfortunately, India is dependant on a capricious rainfall and it must be many years before the great irrigation schemes projected have reached completion. It is not necessary to wait till that time; much can be done in the way of irrigation by sinking wells, by installing pumping machinery on the banks of rivers and by damming up nullahs, so that monsoon water may be caught and held back instead of flowing away practically to waste. H. E. Sir George Clarke has promised that there will be all possible help for those who need it in the matter of irrigation.

The "Parsi":—It augured well for the success of this important Conference, which began its sittings in Poona last Wednesday, that its proceedings should have been opened by the popular Governor of this Presidency. The meeting was largely attended, one of its prominent features being the presence of several landowners whose interest in agriculture is as great and as vital as that of the cultivators, who are, of course, more directly affected. Sir George Clarke delivered a very practical speech, and those who heard it or read it the following day must have had little doubt in their minds about the new spirit of earnestness that has been infused in the Agricultural Department which, according to its director, Mr. Keatinge, is now in good working order. His Excellency began by saying that agriculture was in a very backward condition in this country in spite of its being the most important industry and the essential basis of India's prosperity. These facts are undisputed, but the difficulty lies in finding the proper remedies and seeing to their application. Dr. Voelcker, the expert who was sent out to this country last year, has said it, that the Indian cultivator is endowed with a fair amount of intelligence and that he does not suffer much by comparison with the English farmer, even if he does by comparison with the farmers of China and especially of Japan who know how to extract full value from their soils. There must then be some reason for his backward condition, and the Maharaja of Baroda laid his finger on the weak spot when he said that what was wanted, was a diffusion of primary education and of the rudiments of agricultural knowledge among the cultivators which would go far towards counteracting their conservative tendencies. That there is need for initiative and co-operation through such bodies as Agricultural Associations no one will deny but we are sure the Government will also do all that they can in the way of sympathy as well as active support. They have promised to extend irrigation, to do everything to see the great Deccan project through, and the Revenue member has declared, midst loud applause, that the item of agricultural education will be well looked after in future budgets. We are extremely thankful to the authorities for the genuine spirit in which they have held out a helping hand, and it is for the people and their representatives to respond to the call and do all they can for advancing the general prosperity of the humble sons of the soil who form the real backbone of the land.

The "Gujerati": Only a few weeks ago an Agricultural Association was established at Poona for the promotion and dissemination of agricultural knowledge, and the increased interest that the Government have began to take in agricultural development has once more manifested itself in the inauguration of an Agricultural Conference at Poona this week. His Excellency began his instructive speech with the unexpected generalisation that it is not easy to say any thing in this country that will not be disputed or criticised. For our own part many of us feel that it is difficult to say anything in India that is not apt to be misunderstood or resented by the authorities. But his Excellency has himself admitted that the Agricultural Department is a new Department and that it is a baby in comparison with the giant organizations maintained in the United States. As a thoughtful student of science and sociology, His Excellency will not find is difficult to understand the interdependence of sociological phenomena in their widest sense and the reasons of the backwardness of the agricultural population in education and agricultural knowledge. Agricultural or sanitary progress is all but impossible when the mass of the population is steeped in profound ignorance, and if the example of Japan or the United States is to be followed, let it by all means be followed in all essential respects. National life is a coherent whole and it is a mistake to isolate one group of sociological phenomena from the rests if that national life is to be understood a right in its entirety. His Excellency rightly dwelt upon the supreme importance of agricultural development on improved lines and we entirely agree with him in his view that the uplifting of the cultivators is the greatest boon that could be conferred upon India.

THE GAIKWAR AND THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—H. H. the Gaikwar who is staying at Poona has been entering largely into public affairs there. One of the most notable of his public appearances in the past week has been at the first annual prize giving to the children attending the schools of the Poona branch of the mission to the depressed classes when he was accompanied by H. H. the Maharaja of Idar and several other Indian Chiefs. This is not the first time that the Gaikwar has shown his sympathy with the work of the mission is a practical way, The response made by the community to the efforts of those, who wish to improve their lot, is one of the most noticeable features of the mission work. "You can lead a horse to the water but cannot make him drink," was a proverb often quoted by those who were sceptical of the chances of success attending the work. They contended that the centuries had done their work with the "untouchables" grinding out of them every spark of initiative so that they would never rise to the opportunities opening before them. The fallacy of the view has been amply shown both in Bombay and in Poona in which latter place there are no less than four of the mission's schools. The future was summed up by the Gaikwar in the phrase "I do not like the word 'depressed' as applied to you, but it all depends on your own exertions whether you are to remain depressed or improve your condition." The views of the Gaikwar on the matter of education are well-known. In his State are three hundred and thirty-five schools with eighty two thousand boys and girls attending them, but even there the great caste difficulty arose and it was found necessary to draw the teachers in toe "Depressed classes" schools from the Christian and Mahomedan communities.

The "Indian Spectator":—H. H. the Gaikwar can speak with authority on the education of the depressed classes, for much experience has been gained in his territory in this line of activity. His speech at Poona shows that the main difficulty in making the movement popular is to find work for the educated. As a remedy against the spirit of dissatisfaction we are often told that knowledge must be sought for its own sake. Nothing exists in the world for its own sake. If it does not serve some other purpose, it may as well not exist at all. The education of every boy must fit him for the efficient discharge of those duties which are likely to fall to his lot in after life. This is true of a depressed class boy as of any other. Knowledge existed, and so did education, before the invention of writing and of the decimal system. Reading is only one of the means of acquiring knowledge and writing one of the means of communicating it. Reading is, as it were, hearing through the eye, and writing is speaking through tne same organ. These arts will be desired by the depressed classes when they find that they can make use of them. Alongside of the communication of those arts, therefore, the opportunities for making use of them must also be multiplied. If a nation provides itself with an army, it must go to war or must have a chance of resisting aggression. If an individual provides himself with knowledge, he must go to war with ignorance, and he must realise the advantage of the possession and the sacrifice made for it. The problem of elevating the depressed classes is not, therefore, one of merely teaching the three R's.

The "Rast Goftar":—As H. H. the Gaikwar observed last week at Poona, the term depressed classes is suggestive of a slur in so far as it brands a whole race as fallen and degraded community. The social imbargo upon these conquered aborigines, practised with unrelenting decisiveness for centuries, tended to perpetuate in them depressed conditions of mind and morals. Shunned as an unclean and untouchable race, and with all impetus to improvement thereby deadened, their race has fallen to such a low ebb that, far from resenting their requestration as a social umbrage, they acquiesce in the belief of their inborn inferiority. Their way to regeneration lies in the direction of education, than which there is not a more effective leveller of society. Their uncivilized condition forces them to the pursuit of avocations of the most humble sort, and subjectr them to a state of eternal poverty. They are, in consequence, little to blame if they have not given so far indications of an earnest effort at improvement from within. Hindus proper look upon them as an outcaste community, and as their very touch is considered unclean and polluting, they can never aspire to the humble distinction of so much as a domestic for menial work in a Hindu family. Even non-Hindus bear a certain apathy for their class, and would not wish to employ a member of their race so long as the services of ordinary Hindu workmen are available. This repugnance is due partly to their illiteracy and general ignorance and to the unsavoury habits which they develope with their customary occupation. As demand for labour increases new avenues of work are being opened, though it is a notorious fact, notwithstanding, that they are hopelessly handicapped in thir search for suitable occupation. Hindu workmen would not intermingle with labourers drawn from their class. In mills and factories where the employes are recruited from different castes and nationalities, their presence as co-labourers would not be tolerated. As converts they are better off, for a change of religion to Christianity or Mahomedanism attaches to them, with time, a social status which an adherance to their ancestral faith can never impart.

The "Parsi":—It was a unique gathering which was held at Poona on Sunday last, when on the occasion of the first annual prize-giving to the children of the schools maintained by the Poona branch of the Mission of the Depressed Classes, H. H. the Gaikwar of Baroda presided. There could be no more hopeful sign of the coming days than that the enlightened ruler of a leading Native State should preside over such a gathering, and should point out the effective measures he had himself adopted in his own territories for the spread of knowledge amongst the low castes. It was about twenty-five years ago that the enlightened headmaster of a Government High School and for some time acting Principal of a College in the Bombay Presidency, declared, in connection with the question of educating the low-caste children, that "the question of the admission of the children of Mhars and Dhers into Government schools is not raised by the Mhars and Dhers themselves. It is not real, and has not practical bearing. It is a groundless agitation caused by sentimental English officials and unpractical native reformers." All honour to those sentimental English officials who boldly advocated the cause of those classes who were treated with neglect by their own countrymen and co-religionists! And the "unpractical" native reformers have certainly more to say for themselves when in their ranks is to be found the ruler of a premier State, affording the largest opportunities to those children of outcastes, who require all possible help that their more fortunate brethren might give them, and whose presence in the social organisation is the most withering condemnation of the "ancient regime" in India.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 9th October.

There will be a Parade for all members at the Riding School on Tuesday morning next, the 13th instant at 7-30 a. m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

Practice for Section jumping and Lloyd Lindsay will be held on the Gymkhana Maidan on Mondays and Saturday mornings. Section Commanders are requested to communicate with their sections for practice &c.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdg., Bo. L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 9th October.

376.—Detail for the week ending 16th instant.

Monday 11th instant—"G" Coy. Parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 p. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

II. "M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

III. "K" Coy. (Scottish High School) Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

IV. Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8 30 p. m.

Tuesday 12th instant—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

II "L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p. m.

Wednesday 13th instant—For Recruits of "G" Coy. at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

II. "M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p. m.

III. "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 p.m.

IV. "D" Coy. Parade behind the Telegraph Quarters, Wandby Road at 5-45 p. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

V. "C" Coy. Parade at the back of Town Hall at 6 p. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Thursday 14th instant.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

II. "I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p. m.

III. "A" Coy. Parade at the Town Customs House at 5-30 p. m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday 15th Inst.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 12 noon.

II. "K" Coy. (John Cannon School) parade on Coy. parade ground at 3 30 p. m.

III. All Recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p. m.

377.—Issue of Arms.—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to Members of the Corps at Headquarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p. m. daily except Sundays.

Members are requested to draw their Arms and Accoutrements at once.

378.—The New Forage Caps are ready for issue. Members are requested to draw them at once and to return their old caps at the time of issue.

379.—Musketry—Sunday 10th inst.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for class firing.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

The Walton-on-the-Naze Urban Council has decided to take steps to exterminate mosquitos, which have been such a pest on the sands this season.

SCIATICA AND RHEUMATISM.

Mr. John Barrow, residing at 15, Duke Street, Bradford, Manchester, England, writes:—"I shall never fail to recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to others, for the medicine has done me wonderful good.

"For two or three years I suffered from what I believe was sciatica and rheumatism. There were pains in the legs and the bottom of the back, and sometimes when walking briskly along a street, I have been seized with sharp, cutting pains in the hips and knees, causing me to walk lame for a time.

"I have tried mustard baths and Turkish baths, and had medical treatment, but all to little avail. A short course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, however, has practically cured me. I have felt like a new man since using the medicine. I remain, yours respectfully.

(Signed) "John Barrow."

"Nearly six-and-a-half years later" Mr. Barrow added:—"I stand by all I said for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills nearly seven years ago; and although I always like to keep the medicine handy, I am glad to say there has been no sign of the sciatica returning."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A LITTLE SLIP.

The minister had for three days enjoyed the telephone which had been his last gift from an admiring member of his congregation.

He had been using it immediately before going to church. When the time came for him to announce the first hymn, he rose, and with his usual impressive manner read the words.

Then in a crisp, firm voice he said, "Let us all unite in hymn two double o, seven."

MUST BE CLEANED SOMEHOW.

Norah, the "green" cook, poked her head in at the dining-room door.

"Please, ma'am," she asked, an' how will I be knowin' when the puddin' is cooked?"

"Stick a knife into it," said the young housewife, recalling the cookery-book instructions. "If the knife comes out clean, the pudding is ready to serve."

"Yis, ma'am!"

"And, oh, Norah!"

The young mistress had had an afterthought.

"If the knife does come out clean, you might stick all the rest of the knives into the pudding!"

TRY HIM SIDEWAYS.

It was his first Sunday-school and he sat in the infants' department eagerly watching the superintendent illustrate the lesson on the board. The superintendent drew the path to heaven—one straight line—and started the figure of a man on it. Gradually the man became larger and larger, and finally when he arrived at the gate of heaven he could not get in. The superintendent turned to his small audience and, in a tragical and sorrowful tone, said, "You see, he is so puffed up with sin that he cannot enter in."

"Try him sideways, mister; try him sideways!" called a small shrill voice.

WHERE THE FAULT LAY.

"Tommy, that is the last helping of plum-pudding I shall give you!"

So spoke Tommy's mother. Tommy grunted. Why? Because he was a little hog.

"Once upon a time, Tommy," continued his mother, "there was a little boy who kept on eating more and more plum-pudding till he burst! He died, Tommy, from eating too much plum-pudding!"

Tommy finished his helping.

"Ain't such a thing as too much plum-pudding!" he murmured tightly.

"Well, then," said his mother, "why did the little boy burst?"

"Not enuff boy!" remarked Tommy. And pushed his plate over again.

WELCOME HOME.

He was a pianist, scarcely out of his teens. He had been sent abroad by wealthy friends for a four years' course in his chosen art; had thereafter spent a year on the concert stage, and behind a vanguard of newspaper reports of his success abroad, he was now coming home.

When his train drew into the station and came to a stop the pianist, evincing the artistic temperament in his hair as well as in his manner, descended to the platform. At the same time the crowd of enthusiastic townspeople drew aside to allow his proud but modest mother to be the first to welcome her son.

When she had reached him, however, she suddenly gave a gasp and stood stock still, staring at him. The next moment she burst into sobs and fell on his neck.

"Henry my poor Henry!" the good woman cried. "They told me you were doing so well over there and makin' money plentiful. My poor, poor boy!"

"What's the matter, mother?" exbewildered son. "What makes you doubt what they told you?"

"Oh, Henry," she cried unappeased, "I can see how you've suffered. You haven't been able to scrape enough money together to get your hair cut!"

A TREMENDOUS HEIGHT.

A city clerk never missed the chance of expatiating on his garden to his colleagues, who, however, were never taken home to see it, but where under the impression that it was of enormous size.

Five of them resolved to have a look at it, discovered his address, and called one Saturday afternoon to see his garden.

On being reluctantly taken through to the rear of the house, judge of their surprise on seeing a backyard about 12 ft. by 10 ft.

One bold spirit ventured to remark that it was not very big.

"Big," replied the proud owner, pointing to the sky. "Why, man alive, look at the height of it!"

DIDN'T LIKE IT.

A native of Bodmin, in Cornwall, decided to make a tour of the most interesting places in the north of England. Chester was one of the first he visited.

He arrived there in the evening, and drov to an hotel. After dinner he asked the waiter what was the best way of spending the few hours before bedtime.

The waiter replied that, as it was a fine evening a stroll on the walls would be enjoyable.

The tourist had never heard of Chester's famous walls—the tops of which form a splendid promenade—and thought the waiter was joking. This annoyed him.

"What do you mean?" he cried. "Do you take me for a bloomin' cat?"

THE JAWS OF DEATH.

"Man overboard!" roared the first mate of the Artful Alice excursion steamer.

"Man overboard!!" roared the second mate, running to the taffrail.

"Man overboard!!!" roared the crew, joining him.

"Man overboard!!!!" roared the skipper, remembering the dictum that the captain should always be the last to leave the ship.

Seeing that something must be done, and that if he didn't do it nobody would, a gallant passenger dived into the briny's depths and seizing the drowning person by the waist swam with him to shore.

"Sir," groaned the rescued one, "if it had not been for you I should most certainly have drowned. How can I reward you? I am only a poor dentist, but if you will come round to my surgery to-morrow morning I will extract every tooth in your head for nothing!"

AMBUSHED.

The motor car had reached a nice level stretch of road and the man in the goggles was preparing for a scorch when an honest-eyed old farmer stepped from the hillside and held up his hand. "Reckon you was jes' goin' to slip along tidy fast?" he observed when the car came to a standstill.

The motorist gave no denial to the statement.

"What made you ask?" he enquired.

The farmer produced a pair of battered field-glasses. "Clap your eyes to these'ere." he remarked, "and look up that there tree along the road. Happen you'll change your mind."

"Great Scott! A police trap," exclaimed the motorist, as he discerned a blue-trousered figure perched on a branch. "Thanks, old friend," and the clink of coins was heard.

A minute later a motor car was crawling past the tree at six-miles-an-hour pace, while the farmer was counting his wealth and smiling.

"That idea of carting the scarecrow from the pea-field an' fixing it into the tree," he chuckled, "worn't so bad."

HIS DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

A good story is told in the State of Missouri at the expense of its once famous Governor, Mr. C. F. Jackson. Before he solved the enigma of wedlock, he had married five sisters—in reasonable lapses of consecutiveness.

After one wife had been lost and appropriately mourned he espoused another, and kept his courting within the circle of his own relations for he rather liked the family.

The antiquated father of these girls was almost deaf, and when the Governor went to this octogenarian to ask for his surviving daughter the following conversation ensued—

"I want Lizzie!"

"Eh?"

"I want you to let me have Eliz-a-beth!"

"You want Lizzie, do you? What for?"

"For my wife!"

"For life?"

"I want—to—marry—her!"

"Oh, yes! Just so! I hear you, boy!"

"I'm precious glad you do!" muttered the Governor.

"Well," slowly responded the veteran, "you needn't hallos so that the whole neighborhood knows it! Yes; you can have her. You've got 'em all now, my lad; but for goodness' sake, if anything happens to that 'ere poor, misguided gal, don't come to ask me for he old woman."

Jackson prom'sed that he never would.

The new chapel of the Duke of York's School, Dover, was dedicated a few days ago by the Chaplain-General of the Forces, Dr. Taylor-Smith.

The First Over-Channel Flight
(Baraques to Dover, July 25, 1909)

M. Bleriot's momentous achievement in flying from France to England in a heavier than air machine is destined to become a milestone in History.

Nerve Strain, Despondency, Exhaustion

All the world knows about the Great Channel Flight, but it is from M. Bleriot himself we learn how much his marvellous conquest of the air depended upon the nerve force and endurance created by Phosferine.

The great aviator confesses that the magnitude of his undertaking made him apprehensive and despondent, and only by re-inforcing his nerve power with Phosferine was he able to endure the great strain which resulted in such a brilliant triumph.

It is an established fact that the most brainy and daring men recognize success depends on man's *own* driving power—*nerve energy*, and M. Bleriot's tribute to the *energising* efficacy of Phosferine was preceded by that of his countryman, M. Farman, the famous aeroplanist, and thousands of distinguished people all over the world.

It is M. Bleriot's conviction that aerial flight is impossible without an abundance of nerve force to withstand the unseen risks, shock or effects of exposure, and his channel flight experience of the vitalising potency and *permanent* staying power of Phosferine has compelled his grateful appreciation.

Entirely Dispelled and Prevented.

M. Louis Bleriot, the first man to fly across the English Channel, writes:—"I have also found, as my colleague M. Henri Farman has, that a considerable amount of benefit is to be derived from the use of Phosferine as a nerve tonic.

During the long, hazardous training flights that have been necessary with my different machines, previous to arriving at the perfection that my latest machine has attained, and the consequent mishaps which must necessarily prevail, Phosferine has stood me in good stead.

For anyone, no matter what capacity, I can with confidence recommend Phosferine as a bracing nerve tonic and preventive against fatigue and a restorative for loss of vitality."—July 29, 1909.

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Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
The Imperial Family of China

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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

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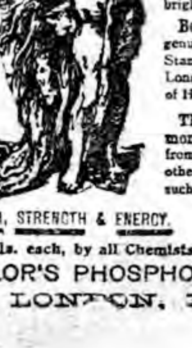

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[Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.]

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PARSIS AND PLAGUE.

The following is the statement of plague operations in the Parsee Community, from July 1908 to June 1909; issued by the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds and Properties:—

The plague operations were mostly conducted in the same manner as during the preceding years, and on the following lines:—The establishment of a Special Parsee Hospital during the months of the recrudescence of the epidemic, and of a Special Parsee Ward in connection with the Mahratha Hospital during the other months. The establishment of Health Camps. Affording monetary assistance to poor families.

The Parsee Fever Hospital was located, as in the three previous years, in the building kindly built by Bai Jarbai Nowrojee Wadia in memory of her parents on the land of the Parsee Punchayet at Chowpatti. The Hospital was reopened on 27th March, and closed on 10th June 1909. This is the tenth year that the Hospital has been under the medical charge of Dr. Sorab K. Nariman, M.D., B.S., L.M.&S. Bombay), M.R.C.S (England), L.R.C.P. (London), D.P.H. (Cambridge), and the Trustees have to repeat their sincere thanks to him for the continued zeal with which he has been efficiently and economically conducting the Hospital for so many years. Mr. Ruttonji Ardesir Contractor worked both as the paid Resident Medical Officer and as the Manager of the Hospital. During the period of two months and a half that the Hospital was open, 70 patients were admitted into it. All these were plague cases. There were altogether 35 deaths. Of the 35 that died of plague, 17 were males, 14 females, and 4 were children (under 12 years of age). The plague mortality of the Hospital was 50 per cent.

The Hospital expenses during the above period of two months and a half amounted to Rs. 3,984-3-4. Relations and friends were allowed to visit the patients at all hours of the day under certain restrictions.

Dr. Sorab K. Nariman's report of the year's work of the Hospital forms an appendix to the report. The Trustees offer their best thanks to all those gentlemen named in the report who have helped the Hospital in various ways from time to time. The Parsee Ward at the Mahratha Hospital was continued during the year under report. It was supplied with the necessary staff of ward-boys and ayahs, and was provided with requisite furniture from the General Parsee Relief Fund. It was availed of by 19 patients, all of whom were plague cases. There were altogther 12 deaths, all of which were due to plague. Out of 12 that died, 7 were males and 5 females. The best thanks of the Trustees are due to Khan Bahadur Dr. Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Choksey, L. M. & S. (Bombay), M. D. (Honoris Causa, Freiburg, Germany), Special Assistant Health Officer in charge of the Hospital, for his valuable services. The total expenditure under the head of hospital charges, including the expense of maintaining the Parsee Fever Hospital at Chowpatti and the Parsee Ward at the Mahratha Hospital during the twelve months under review, came to Rs. 4,474-4-1.

The use of sites on the Kennedy Sea Face being refused this year, only two Health Camps were erected, one on the Parsee Punchayet ground near the Seth Fardunji Sorabji Parekh Dharamsalla at Chowpatti, and the other on the ground at Gamdevi, kindly lent by the Municipality. The health of the people of both these Camps was kindly looked after by Dr. Ardeshir Hormusji Ghaswalla. The Trustes offer the best thanks to the Municipal Commissoner for kindly giving the plot at Gamdevi and to Dr. Ardeshir Hormusji Ghaswalla, for kindly looking after the Camps. The following table gives the number of tents or huts at the Camps and the number of men that occupied the Camps:—

Names of the Health Camps.	No. of tents or huts in each Camp.	Maximum numbers that at one time occupied the Camps.
Camp at Chowpatti on the Parsee Punchayet ground.	25	125
Camp at Gamdevi on the ground given by the Municipality	30	119
Total	55	244

During the year under report, an arrangement was made, as in the previous three years, to get daily reports about the houses from which patients went into the Parsee Fever Hospital. On such reports being received, letters were written to the heads of the families, which sent in the patients, offering to them and to the other tenants of their houses accommodation in the Health Camps.

The following table gives the districts from which the occupants of the Camps were drawn, and the number of families and persons that had removed to them:—

Districts.	No. of Families.	No. of Persons.
Fort	16	93
Dhobi Talao	15	76
Girgaum	3	34
Khetwadi	2	15
Grant Road	1	3
Baharkote	2	8
Bhendi Bazar	1	3
Parel	3	27
Total	43	259

Both the above Camps were closed by the end of June 1909. Special arrangements for the rainy season are made at the Chowpatti Health Camp, which is a semi-permanent one. The expenditure on both the HealthCamps during the twelve months under review amounted to Rs. 1,013-7-4.

Plague distress was relieved by helping poor families in various ways. Pecuniary assistance was given to some poor families to enable them to go to Camps and the funeral expenses were paid in the case of persons too poor to bear the charge themselves.

The total expenditure under all the heads for Plague Operations during these thirteen years of the epidemic has come to about Rs. 2,91,150, out of which about Rs. 5,800 were spent during the year under report.

Table (A) prepared from the records at the Towers of Silence presents the mortality in the community according to districts and under the heads of plague and all other causes jointly. It shows that, during the period under review, the total deaths due to plague were 111, representing 8·1 per cent. of the mortality. Out of the total deaths from plague, 55 were males (6 being male children under 12 years of age and 49 adults), and 56 females (4 being female children under 12 years of age and 52 adults). Out of the total number of 111 plague deaths, 6 were of persons inoculated and 105 were of those uninoculated.

The following is a letter from Dr. Sorab K. Nariman, Physician, Parsi Fever Hospital:—

To Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji J. Modi, B.A., Secretary, Parsi Fever Hospital Committee.

Sir—I beg to submit the following short account of the working of the Parsi Fever Hospital during this year's plague epidemic. Owing to the sudden increase of plague among the Parsis in the latter part of March, the hospital was opened this year on 27th March for the reception and treatment of Parsi plague patients. There were 7 admissions in March, 46 in April, and 17 in May. As there were no admissions in the last week of May, it was resolved to close the Hospital as soon as the remaining patients were discharged. The Hospital was actually closed on 10th June 1909. During the two and half months the Hospital was open, 70 patients were treated; all these were plague cases. Of these, 35 died and 35 were discharged cured. The Hospital mortality this year was, therefore, 50 per cent. As all were plague patients, the plague mortality was also 50 per cent., a little less than the average of previous years. Among the plague patients there were 38 males, of whom 19 died, and 32 females of whom 16 died; among the female cases, one was six months pregnant, who recovered. The largest number of admissions was from the Parsi quarter of Dhobitalav including Chira Bazaar, which furnished 24 cases, of whom 12 died. Next came Fort which supplied 19 cases with 9 deaths; of these 19 cases, six were brought from Borah Bazaar Street, close to Borah Masjid Lane. Khetwadi and Grant Road sent 6 cases, of whom 4 recovered. Five patients admitted from Mazagaon, all recovered, whereas four from Parel, all died. Four were brought from Bharkote with three deaths; three from Thakordwar with two deaths; two from Kandawalla Moholla, with one death and two from Byculla also with one death. There was one patient from Colaba, who died. Three cases were brought from Borah's Chawl, Chira Bazaar, of whom two died. Four cases were admitted from three adjacent houses in 4th Marine Lane, Dhobitalav, all these died; I was informed there were three more plague deaths in these houses. Five cases were brought from Wanizwadi (3rd Marine Lane), two of whom died. The type of plague was similar to that of the previous years; there were, however, twelve patients admitted this year in a more or less unconscious state, a much larger number compared with the average of the former years. As a special appeal was made this year to send plague patients to the Hospital in as early a state of the disease as possible, the following facts and figures are given for what they are worth, the materials being gathered from the statements of either patients or their close relatives, which distinctly show the great saving of life if cases are brought to the Hospital within the first 12 or even 24 hours after the malady is recognised as plague. In all cases reasonable care is taken that the period is calculated from the time plague was diagnosed for certain:—(a) Of 9 cases admitted within 12 hours of attack, 2 died. (b) Of 26 cases admitted from 12 to 24 hours after attack, 12 died. (c) Of 11 cases admitted from 24 to 36 hours after attack, 6 died. (d) Of 15 cases admitted from 36 to 48 hours after attack, 8 died. (c) Of 9 cases admitted later than 48 hours after attack, 7 died. Of the 70 plague patients, 23 lived in garrets or rooms directly under opentiled roofs, 14 lived on the ground floor of large tenement houses, while the remaining 33 were brought from middle floors of such houses. Among the patients treated in the Hospital two were inoculated with Haffkine's prophylactic serum, one once only in 1897 and the other twice in 1897 and 1899; both these patients recovered. Relations and friends were allowed to visit patients at all hours of the day, and in dangerous cases relations were permitted to remain near the patients even at night. Due precautions were taken that the visitors did not gather in large numbers at any time, and disturb and cause annoyance to other patients. In a few instances relations were allowed to nurse the patients, or to look after their comforts under the supervision of the medical officers and nurses. To the best of my knowledge there was no case of infection among the visitors. There was no plague among ward-boys, ayahs or other hospital-servants. Like last year sickness from malarial fever was also much less than in the previous years (1906 and 1907). The feeding of the patients was arranged as in former years under the supervision of the Resident Medical Officer. The cost for each patient per day was about thirteen annas. The hospital ambulance carriage which had been in use for twelve years since the starting of the Parsi Fever Hospital was quite unfit for any further use, and at my suggestion the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Funds requested Mr. Edulji Nusserwanji, Coachbuilder, to build a new one suitable for our requirements at a reasonable cost. Mr. Edulji did build a new one costing from four to five hundred rupees, which, however, he presented to the Hospital and did not charge anything for it. This new ambulance was used this year to bring our patients. Our best thanks are due to Mr. Edulji Nusserwanji for this generous and extremely useful gift to the Hospital. The upper floor of the Hospital building is cut up and cracked at several places, and notwithstanding the repairs done to it every year is in a very unsatisfactory condition. I strongly recommend that the present "koba" floor be removed and a new flooring of minton or Marseilles tiles be made such as would last for some years.

Mr. Ruttonji Ardesir Contractor performed the duties of the Resident Medical Officer to my satisfaction. He also looked after the general managment of the Hospital in which he was ably assisted by Ervad Rustomji Bejonji Ranjee and Mr. Ruttonji Cowasji Mistry of the Doongerwadi staff. The nursing staff of the Hospital consisted of four Parsi nurses, three of whom had worked in the Hospital in former years. The nurses performed their duties efficiently and they deserve thanks for their arduous and satisfactory work. In conclusion, I tender my best thanks to all the members of the Hospital Committee, especially the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Funds, for their cordial support and the great interest they evinced in the welfare of the patients. Several members of the Committee visited the Hospital from time to time and made kind inquiries about the patients. I am obliged to the Secretary of the Committee, Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji J. Modi who came to the Hospital frequently and rendered me prompt assistance in all matters connected with the Hospital.

GOA AND BOMBAY FERRY.

Quarantine Regulations.

The following is a translation of a Notification dated 31st August, 1909, issued by the Government of Portuguese India:—

"As the daily service of steam ferry between the ports of Bombay and Nova-Goa will be shortly resumed and also other vessels will call at this port, and it being, therefore, convenient to adopt efficient measures with the view of preventing the importation of any epidemic contagious diseases in our territory, chiefly by the practice of a rigorous disinfection of clothing and other effects, it is hereby enacted under the advice of the Board of Health:—

(1) That the steamers of daily service and other large and small coasting vessels, when they have on board any case of epidemic or contagious diseases, or are proceeding from infected ports, shall neither come alongside of the wharf nor land any passengers, crew or goods, unless they have been previously inspected by the medical officer.

(2) That the passengers or crew, which may be found at the medical inspection with symptoms of infectious or suspected diseases (plague, cholera, small-pox, sleeping sickness, etc.), shall be removed directly from the steamer or vessel to the infirmary of the Lazaretto at Reis-Magos along with their respective luggage.

(3) That all the beddings, soiled linen and every thing else, pointed out by the medical inspector shall be thoroughly disinfected.

(4) That the steamers shall not be granted free pratique unless they are thoroughly washed.

(5) That a list with the name of the place of their residence shall be made of all the passengers and crew, who shall stay on shore, in order that they may appear for medical inspection for ten consecutive days as in the previous years.

(6) That the work of sanitary inspection shall be conducted by a medical officer of the Health Department by turns.

(7) That all the vessels proceeding from ports, infected by epidemic or contagious diseases, shall have to produce their respective bill of health.

(8) That all the services of the sanitary inspection shall be rendered free of charge to the passengers, except such as regard the disinfection of soiled linen, beddings and other effects.

(9) That the measures specified in the preceding numbers shall be carried out both at Mormugao and Collem as far as possible.

PARSI ACCOUNTANT GENERAL OF BOMBAY.

Mr. Godrez Dorabji Padamji, B. A., (Bombay) who has been appointed to act as Accountant General of Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Michael on privilege leave, joined the Service in April 1877 and has been Deputy Accountant General of Bombay continuously for the last ten years. In November 1879, he acted as assistant to the Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency in Bombay; and in August 1880 and January 1881 officiated as Assistant Accountant General at Nagpur and Allahabad respectively. From December 1892 to April 1894, he worked as Assistant Comptroller in Burma, and from April 1894 to July 1895 as Assistant Accountant General of Bengal. During the greater portion of 1896, Mr. Godrez discharged the duties of Assistant Accountant General of Madras. In May 1898, he was transferred to Lahore and worked as Deputy Accountant General of the Punjab till August 1899. He subsequently worked as Deputy Assistant General at Bolarum (Hyderabad,) and in Calcutta, and later on in Bombay till March 1907, when he had a year's furlough. Since April 1908, Mr. Godrez has been discharging the duties of Deputy Accountant General at Bombay, first class.

SHOOTING MATCH AT FYZABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 8.

In a friendly shooting match at Fyzabad, yesterday, between teams composed of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and the Lucknow Volunteers and Sergeants of the East Yorkshire Regiment, the closing scores were 668 and 657. The regulars were leading by sixteen points at 200 and 500 yards. The Volunteers shot splendidly at 600 yards, getting twenty-six points thereby beating the Regulars by ten points.

SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

Leicesters vs. R. G. A. Colaba.

In the last match of the second round of the Tournament the Leicesters quite outclassed the Gunners and won easily.

The R. G. A. attacked at the opening and from a centre by Toole, Bailey headed wide the Leicesters replied but they were playing in a listless fashion and play was largely in midfield. The Belgaum men improved and after they had three times been pulled up for offside French put on an easy goal from close quarters. Two corners were given the Artillery, but they failed to improve their position and the Leicesters left running down well. McKeown had to come out of goal for a shot from Shengler. The Artillery had been having their fair share of the game and attacked again, but they had neither the speed nor dash of the Leicesters and never looked much like scoring. On the other hand, the Belgaum team were not long in getting another goal through Shengler, McKeown having no chance at all with the shot. After some level play the Gloucesters pressed hard for a minute or two and Owen saved at full length from Toole. Then for the Leicesters a long dropping shot was sent in by Whitmore and McKeown dropping the ball Butler was on him and scored a third goal with ease.

For some time in the second half the Leicesters pressed without scoring, until French carried the ball down and centred much Wardle coming up at full speed banged the ball into the corner of the net with a shot which gave McKeown no chance. The Gunnerswere nearly through on two occasions but were not quick enough in taking their opportunities and Owen cleared smartly.

Result:—

Leicesters 4
R. G. A. 0

Leicesters.—Goal: Owen; backs: Bailey and Foulks; halves: Cliff, Wile and Whitmore; forwards: Wardle, Butler, Barton, Shengler, and French.

R. G. A.—Goal: McKeown; backs: Jones and Franklin; halves: Southcote; Hunt and Gill-Jones; forwards: Hewes, Toole, Collumbell, Watts and Bailey.

In the team race the Y.M.C.A. easily beat the Gloucesters, Keely making the best time 12 secs.

MUD SPORTS.

The Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports will be held on the Marine Lines Maidan on Wednesday, 13th instant, at 5-20 p.m., (weather permitting). By kind permission of Col H. Mead and Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play durng the afternoon.

PROGRAMME.

1. Tent-pegging in Half Sections.—Horses or Ponies.
2. Pony Jumping.
3. Musical Medly (Ladies' Nonination).—Competitors provided with paper and Pencils will ride given course to where ladies are seated near the Band. The Band will play six selections from "very" well-known and popular pieces and the ladies will be required to write down the names of the pieces from which the selections are taken, "sign" the paper and return it to gentleman.

First in with most correct answers to win.

4. Hallowe'en Stakes.—Gentlemen to ride round the trees to where buckets of water will be placed, and in which there will be an apple, dismount, place hands behind back, and secure apple with teeth, remount and return round the flag with apple in mouth. The apple at no period of the race to be touched by hand.
5. Horse Scurry.—This will probably be the last Scurry for horses before the Mounted Sports on 27th, 28th and 30th October.
6. Egg and Spoon Race. (Ladies' Nomination).—Gentlemen will ride given course to white line, remaining mounted. The ladies will be started from a distance of about 75 yards carrying an Egg on a Spoon which they will hand to their partners who will immediately return over the same course—First past the post with egg on spoon to win. The egg is not to be touched by either partner and if dropped by either they must return for another.

POONA RACES.

8th Extra Meeting.

HORSES LEFT IN—After declaration of forfeit.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—1 mile.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Metal Maid	9	9	Metal Boy	7	13
Lady Violet	9	3	Ashanti Gold	7	11
Oakton	9	0	Admiral Crichton	7	10
Sacrecomar	8	13	St. Patrick	7	7
The Loaf	8	12	Flaneur	7	2
Sugar Apple	8	0			

THE ALEXANDRA PARK PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Paul Pry	10	0	Signoretta	8	5
Forfeit	9	7	Not Yet	8	5
Pincher	9	5	Lady Lomond	8	1
Vigorous	9	2	Milner II	7	12
Lady Leslie	9	1	White Heather	7	12
Lady Spring	9	0	Metal Girl	7	9
Oldham	8	13	Moonlight	7	8
Manlock	8	13	Wolferton	7	7
Foursome	8	11	Rose Water	7	1
Chobham	8	11	Steam Whistle	6	13
Solution	8	9			

Top weight not having accepted weights have been raised 5lbs.

THE ARAB WELTER CONSOLATION PLATE.—6 furlongs.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Arabistan	13	3	Rufus	9	12
Sheik Fared	10	4	Little King	9	10
Express	10	2	The Monster	9	9
Raffles	10	1			

THE KARJAT PLATE—6 furlongs.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Bay Middleton	9	12	Plassy	7	10
Gafal	8	12	Selection	7	2
Rajput	8	10	Sharar	7	1
Sir Jamal	8	3	Hisban	7	0
Darby	8	0	Disfigure	6	11
Prince Chestnut	7	13	Cheehan	6	10
Little Joker	7	12	Tamim	6	7
Murzook	7	12			

DIVISION OF THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—1 Mile.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Bendigo	9	9	Spearmint	9	7
Ashroff	9	0	Moscow	8	13
Eed	8	12	Mahan	8	11
Merrily	8	11	Hurgon	8	11
Young Salanic	8	4	Brigand II	8	8
Dilerjung	8	3	Antica	8	7
Amood	8	2	Company	8	6
Colaba	8	2	Hundred	8	1
Little Gafil	8	1	Nulli Secundus	7	11
Hadee	8	0	Middleman	7	9
Arab Lord	8	0	Hamayoon	7	8
England	7	11	Aden	7	5
Thaboor	7	4	Darwin	7	3
Lapwing	6	13			

In accordance with clause 2 (c) general conditions the top weight has been reduced 3lbs and the others in proportion.

In accordance with clause 2 (c) general conditions the top weight has been raised 9lbs and the others in proportion.

DIVISION OF THE MAIDEN PLATE—6 furlongs

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Ebrahim Pasha	9	3	Murmurees	9	7
Malta	9	2	Wazeeristan	8	10
Hyacinth	9	0	Contractor	8	0
Steel	8	10	Defence	8	8
Mishir Beg	8	4	First Class	8	7
Harr	8	3	Sabuktakin	8	5
Menerva	8	2	Marcus	8	4
Grey Morn II	8	1	Friceless	8	3
Young Achilles	8	1	Gibraltar	8	2
John Scott	7	13	Young Anaiza	7	13
Nishan	7	12	Injabakh	7	11
Jacko	7	12	Duxion	7	8
Lahuk	7	11			

In accordance with clause 2 (c) general conditions the top weight has been reduced 7lbs and the others in proportion.

In accordance with clause 2 (c) general conditions the top weight has been raised 7lbs and the others in proport'on.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Arabia," Oct. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Arabia," Commander Thos. Leigh, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 24th September, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Alword Capt B P and Mrs
Ardoino, Capt I
Alexander, Mr
Bruce, Capt S M
Briggs, Mr W
Burrows, Mr J
Bennett, Capt J S
Brownlow, Lt C
Ballantyne, Capt
Barnes, Mr A W
Basu, Mr S K
Crookshank, Capt W R
Cole, Capt B L
Coachman, Miss R
Cunliffe, Lt J C
Craze, Mr E J
Coggan, Miss
Cox, Revd H H
Cooks, Mrs and infant
Crawford, Mr J
Casson Walker, Mrs F
Dewar, Mr and Mrs D and 2 children
Dick, Col. A R and Mrs
deDudgeon, Mrs R S
Dingley, Mr T
Day, Revd J D
Dadson, Mr W H
Durrant, Rev H B
Ellwood, Miss
Ellwood, Capt B P and Mrs
Fleming, Miss E
Ford, Mr A F
Ferguson's Mrs 3 children and ayah
Glancy, Mr R G and Mrs
George, Mr W R
Gainsford, Mr M J
Gupta, Mr K C
Gascoigne, Miss B
Gascoigne, Miss T
Godwin, Mr
Gleeson, Miss A
Hogan, Mr I and Mrs
Hayward, Maj H D and Mrs
Hitchens, Mr J H
Hickie, Mrs W B and 2 children
Hall, Mrs J Wilson
Haig, Miss M
Johannes, Miss
Johannes, Miss A
Johannes, Miss E
Jenkine, Mr J
Johns, Mr R E
Johnstone, Mr H
Knowlton, Mrs A
Kumar Sahib of Dhrangadhra
Lee, Mr R Mrs and infant
McGregor, Miss H
Mahalanobis, Mrs and 2 children
Moore, Miss F
Matthews, Mr J
Moberley, Mr R
MacMillan, Miss A J
MacDonald, Mr J R and Mrs
Milne, Mr J L
Nicholl, Mrs N S and infant
Newby, Mr S
Nutting, Mr H B
O'Keefe, Mr J O
Ogilby, Mrs
Pierpoint, Mr A E
Penn, Miss A H
Rust, Miss
Reynolds, Lt H V and Mrs
Rallings, Mr G J and Mrs
Selby, Capt R and Mrs
Sanderson, Miss L M
Strike, Mr W J
Storrar, Mr A M
Smith, Mr W R
Smedley, Mr J A
Stainforth, Mrs
Starr, Mrs L M
Scholfield, Mr N M
Tullock, Brig Genl J W
Taylor, Miss M A
Trenby, Miss A
Tyer, Mr
Topham, Mr J W
Vander Gucht, Capt G T
Ward, Mrs
Wood, Capt H O B and Mrs
Woodhouse, Mr F
Wills, Mr S
Warleagh, Miss N
Woodhouse, Lt F S
Wood, Master H O B
Weeding, Mr T
Yates, Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Aertel, Mrs F O and infant
Alexander, Mr C and Mrs
Annett, Mr E A and Mrs
Alexander, Capt R D
Auchenlech, Lt C J
Alexander, Maj C H
Adie, Lt-Col J R
Armstrong, Mr G
Ahmed Khan, Sirdar Sultan
Aliff, Mr Y C
Burlton, Mrs P
Boyle, Mr R C and Mrs
Barker, Capt J S
Brackenbury, Mr C F
Bally, Capt F R
Biggs, Col H V and Mrs
Beauchamp, Comdr W S
Bassatt, Mr T N
Busch, Mr H F
Bennett, Mr F D
Bennett, Mrs and Miss
Cornes, Mr J and Mrs
Campbell, Col A A E and Mrs
Cullo, Capt H F
Crawford, Mr F R
Clay, Lt-Col C H
Combridge, Mr A J
Chapman, Mr C W
Carnegie, Maj R L
Cooper, Mr A T
Cooper, Mr R H
Curtis, Lt C B
Clegg, Mr G B
Canning, Mr P C
Davies, Maj F G H and Mrs
Dunnett, Mr J M Mrs and infant
Deake, Maj H M
Davids, Lt A M
Dyer, Mr
Dick, Mr H M
Digby, Mr A K
Dawson, Mrs F
Dinshaw, Mr K Cowasjee and Mrs
Durrant, Mr C N
Esdaile, Mr G
Fleming, Mr H
Forward, Mr A
Forward, Mr A
Field, Maj C W
Ferguson, Mr and Mrs G A
Fry, Col C J
Fairbairn, Mr J B
Gledstones, Capt A U and Mrs
Goyner, Mr H
Gurdon, Mrs B
Greenberg, Mr Mrs and child
Gardner, Maj and Mrs A R
Gardiner, Mrs G M
Gordon, Mr
Hilton, Mr F
Herringham, Mrs
Hardy, Mr G T
Holmes, Mr A E
Hardy, Mr G T
Harvey, Mr W B
Hobbe, Mr H
Hayward, Mr M H
Hemans, Capt G W and Mrs
Hoobstein, Mr M J
Julins, Capt S de V
Kirkman, Mr W D
Le Fenn, Mr H
LeMaistre, Mr G H
Livesey, Lt J
Lawford, Mr E E
Lawrence, Mr W
Lister, Mr G A
Lomax, Mr W
Lion, Mr F G
Lornie, Mr Jas
Murdoch, Mr F H
Marwood, Col H
Maddox, Mr S R
Miller, Prof O V
Menzies, Revd H and Mrs
Marsh, Capt and Mrs
McGowan, Mrs
More, Mrs John
Mill, Mr B
Millbank, Lady and maid
Murray, Miss
MacDowell, Mr J
M Gowans, Mrs and maid
MacMullan, Mrs and infant
Mahalanobis, Prof S C
Newnham, Maj C E and Miss
Noble, Maj M M and Mrs
Norton, Mr E F
Ormisby, Maj V A
Ottman, Mr
Orr, Rev W G
Phayre, Brig-Genl A
Porter, Mr W K
Preston, Mr S
Prideaux, Mrs and child
Pilcher, Maj Genl T W
Peebles, Capt A S
Parnell, Mr R R
Plymen, Mr F G and Mrs
Pank, Lt Col P D and Mrs
Robertson, Mr A N Mc I
Rothfield, Mr O and Mrs
Reade, Mr B O
Rendell, Lt J C
Roberts, Mrs
Roberts, Capt N
Stern, Mr M T Mrs and infant
Showers, Mrs H L
Stares, Maj R P
Slade-Powell, Mr J H Mr and infant
Swifte, Maj E L
Sutherland, Mrs
Spragge, Mr and Mrs S
Strong, Lt R G and Mrs
Sherer, Capt J D
Steenkamp, Mr and Mrs T
Stansfield, Capt C
Smith, Mr A McVicar
Scotland, Mr T
Savile, Mr L H
Traill, Capt W T and Mrs
Tyther, Maj
Thompson, Mr A D
Thaddeus, Mr and Mrs A M
Tribe, Maj C W
Villiers-Stuart Capt C H
Villiers-Stuart, Miss K
Van Praag, Mr G
Ward, Mr T H and Mrs
Wimberley, Maj C N C and Mrs
Waller, Lt G
Wyld, Miss F M
Weber, Mr W
Young, Miss E L

FROM BRINDISI.

Bramwell, Hon Mrs H H
Foote, Maj H B
Grosvenor, Hon R
Gordyne, Maj A D G
Hewlett, Mr P R
Hewlett, Mrs P R
Lambert, Capt M C L
Macdonald, Mr P J
Munshi, Mr and Mrs G W
Platt, Mr S L
Somerville, Lt-Col T E
Symington, Mr J H

FOR KARACHI.

Azoovy, Mr A B
Barratt, Mr G H
Best, Mr J D
Carrie, Capt G G W
Dyer, Rev B
Drysdall, Lt
Dubash, Mrs Byramji
Fielding, Mr H M
Mortimer, Lt and Mrs P
Nusserwanji, Mr
Rind, Mr and Mrs
Rattray, Maj C
Rattray, Mrs C
Somers, Mrs W J
Speeckley, Dr A J
Sykes, Mr
Theobald, Mr J H
Waterfield, Mrs S

FOR COLOMBO.—Spiller, Mr C J

FOR HONGKONG.

Johnston, Mr J B
Steward, Miss

FOR MANILA.—Udball, Capt and Mrs W

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Egypt," Oct. 9.

The following is the list of passengers sailing by per s.s. "Egypt," Captain F. R. Summers, leaving Bombay to-day, for Marseilles and London:—

Ahmed, Mr M Sultan
Aikman, Miss
Alleyne, Mrs R
Angelo, Mrs M L
Annesley, Mrs
Bergman, Mr
Bhan, Mr C S
Bidwell, Maj R F
Billows, Mr F H
Billson, Mr and Mr and Mrs H G, child and infant
Blomenstok, Master L M
Bose, Mr N N
Brice, Mr J O
Brown, Capt D Clifton
Butler, CSI CIE The Hon Mr S H and Mrs, one clerk and 3 servants
Calvert, Mrs W J
Campbell, Maj D G M Mrs and 2 children and nurse
Chadwick, Mr R
Chambers Mr W H
Coble, Mrs J H
Cohen, Mr C W
Deane, Mr
Denham, Mr and Mrs
Thomas and 2 children
Dhotiwalla, Mr C M
Drinkwater, Miss E M
Dungworth, Rev H and and infant
Eberhard, Mr H
Ennis, Mr and Mrs
Fisher, Mr and Mrs C P
Goodwin, Mr
Gough, Mrs H A K
Graham, Roe Mrs E W, child and infant
Hamilton, Dr R W
Har Narindas, Mrs
Hope Kavanagh, Mr Mrs, and child
Hudson, Mathews, Mrs
Hughes, Mr A
Hunt, Mr D
Husain, Mr S Badshat
Jackson, Mr W, Mrs and 4 children
Jermyn, Col and Mrs T
Jewell, Mrs S W
Jones, Mr Harry
Kincaid, Mr and Mrs C A, child and infant
Khanna, Mr D C
Kitson, Miss M V
Knowles, Mr and Mrs J
Lall, Mr
Leake, Miss F
Leatham, Lt J H
Lowsley, Rev W A
Macan, Col and Mrs T
Marsh, Pte
Mehta, Mr J N
Meyer, Lady
Minchin, Maj and Mrs A B
Mitter, Mr A
Owen, Mr S W, Mrs and 2 infants
Pal Sinha, Mr K M
Parr, Mrs Ada and 3 infants
Pearse, Mr and Mrs A E and child
Penstone, Mr and Mrs G W
Plumer, Mr and Mrs R B
Pratt, Miss
Purcell, Lt V E
Rasa, Mr Kasim
Reid, Mr C F
Robertson, Mrs B
Sandback, Capt H H
Schmidlin, Mr E J C
Seaborn Marks, Mr E
Sellens, Mr and Mrs S H
Shivarao, Mr K
Silk, Mr A G
Sinha, Mr N N
Sinha, Mr S K P
Slacke, Mrs F A
Smith Miss E. M.
Snowden, Mr W H
Stevens, Mrs
Stewart, Mr and Mrs W
Strongvist, Mr S. G
Studd, Mr E.
Thomas, Miss
Tomkins, Mr E W
Tomory, Rev Alex
Traquair, Miss C M
Twining, Mrs
Venkata Rao
Warburton, Mr P E
Webb-Ware, Mrs
West, Mr and Mrs J. D
Wethered, Miss
Wood, Mr and Mrs C
Wylie, Miss
Young, Mr S

Per s.s. 'Ville De La Clotat, 9.

The following is the list of passengers to Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Ville de la Ciotat" on the 9th instant from stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers at Ballard Pier at 9 a.m. Native servants, ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock, disinfection shed with all that their baggage at 7 a.m.

SYDNEY.

Mr and Mrs Currie
Mr A Domenichint
Mr Jean Leman
Mr and Mrs M Fay
Mr H Juge Casey
Mr M Hood
Rev Father Jacquemin
Rev Father Jaseph
Rev Father Dillon
Rev Father Caranac
Rev Father Meyer
Rev Father Antoine
Rev Father Gaefillard
Rev Father Haliwach
Rev Father Wache
Rev Father Provere

FREMANTLE.

Miss F Wakeford
Master C Wakeford
Mrs Wakeford
2 Misses Wakeford
Mr E D Kalisperis

MELBOURNE.—Miss A Wright

NOUMEA.

Mr Courneo
Mr A Renon
Rev Father Bresdon
Rev Father Boudrou
Rev Father Godefray
Mr and Mrs Bonnand and 2 children
Mr and Mrs Ellie
Mr M Medo
Mr Van Shydinck
Mrs Rolling
Mrs Ducousse and 2 children
Mr Richard

COLOMBO.

Mr J W Miles
Mr Bloch
Mr M Voulien
Mr W C Symes

KOBE.—Mr B D Ramjee

SHANGHAI.—Mr A R Afshar

Per s.s. "Circassia," Oct. 9.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Circassia" will sail on the morning of the 9th instant with following passengers. Medical inspection will take place at the Ballard Pier at 9 a.m. sharp:—

TO CAIRO.

Lieut Col H E Banatwala

TO MARSEILLES.

Rev W Bonar
Mrs C S Stack

TO LONDON.

Mrs A M Batchelor, child, infant and nurse
Miss A E Brooks
Mr A D Barr
Mrs Barr and infant
Mrs T A L de Berry
Maj R B B Howe
Mr H Johnson
Mr A Lucas
Col B B Russell
Miss Wright
Maj B C Waterfield

TO LIVERPOOL.

Mrs Cobham, 2 children, infant and governess
Mr McGowan
Mr D L Porter
Mrs Porter and infant
Mr C Reid
Mrs Reid and infant

THE SCARCITY OF CATTLE.

At the Agriculture Conference at Poona last week "Mr. Sadashiv Keshav Limaye of Pen, Colaba District, read the following paper on the "Fallen condition of the agricultural classes owing to the scarcity of cattle and how that defect could be remedied:—"

Your Excellency and Brother Delegates,—You will be pleased to excuse me for setting forth my views in writing instead of addressing you directly here owing to my inability to address you in English. I could not fully avail myself of the annual report of the Department of Agriculture of our Presidency for the year 1908-1909, as the same reached me only on the 23rd Sept. I will only confine myself to the condition of the agricultural masses of the Konkan whereof my district forms a part. I do not attribute the down-fallen condition of the agricultural masses of my district to any cause other than the scarcity of a healthy and sufficient number of cattle for the purpose of ploughing the fields. In my part of the district, the use of ploughing machinery has been found to be of very little avail, nay, I may be permitted to say, a practical failure, both owing to the stony nature of the ground and the smallness of the fields which are often parcelled into small plots of one-eighth of an acre. The only expedient way of ploughing the fields is to make use of cattle. But where are the cattle that we want? Most of them are carried away during famine years and a few that remain for the purpose are ill-fed both owing to the scarcity of fodder and the strictness of rules regarding the conservation of forest. The (conservation of the forests is a step admirable in itself but it affords a stronghold to abnoxious beasts (e. g., pigs, etc.,) that trample the crops and, to add to the misery, makes the fodder (e.g., green leaves, grass, etc.) wither in the forests and thus suffers it to go economically unutilized. It will appear from the facts scheduled below that the deplorable condition of the district, to which I have alluded above, is traceable chiefly to the great scarcity and bad condition of the cattle of the district. And until that grievance is removed, I beg to protest respectfully but rather emphatically, that no amount of scientific knowledge, and no manner of the supply of extraneous manures, will relieve the distressed condition of the agricultural classes of the district. I have also to suggest that cattle-shows, such as the one held at Panvel last year, should be held at different places in the district every year. This, I submit, will greatly add to the breeding and upkeep of good cattle.

CONGRESS OF EMPIRE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

Excise Duty on Cotton in India.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. McRobert on behalf of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, was lost:—

"Whereas the duty of three and a-half per cent. "ad valorem" levied on cotton goods imported into India is in no sense protective, and is levied solely for revenue purposes; and whereas the class of cotton goods manufactured by Indian weaving mills does not compete in any material degree with imported fabrics; this Congress is of opinion that the Excise duty imposed on cotton cloth produced by Indian power looms is inequitable and should be repealed."

The Perth Chamber moved that it was desirable that the Imperial Government should use every endeavour to have the Suez Canal dues reduced. The motion was carried.

The Congress also passed a motion by the Cawnpore Chamber to the effect that the practice of levying income tax in the United Kingdom on the profits of incomes that had already paid income tax in India was inequitable and burdensome.

The Congress then dissolved.

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty Sept 20.

Royal Marine Forces—The undermentioned retired officer is removed from the Reserve of Officers, Royal Marines, on account of age:—Major and Brevet Lieut-Col O H Willis, Royal Marine Light Inf Sept 20.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut P Fairfield to be lieutenant Sept 3.

War Office, Sept 21.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V C, KCB, Indian Army, to be Commander-in-Chief in India vice Field-Marshal Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G, CB, OM, GCSI, GCMG, GCIE, who has relinquished that command Sept 10.

Establishments.

Royal Military College temporarily attached to the Royal Military Academy—Lieut A H Mackintosh, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be an officer of a Company or Gentlemen Cadets, vice Lieut F H L Oldham, R A, transferred to the Royal Military Academy Sept 13.

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards—Lieut. W G M Earl of Gifford, resigns his commission Sept. 22.

11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars—Second Lieut J Fitzg Bannatyne to be lieutenant, vice the Hon R Bruce, seconded Aug 14.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brevet Col F H Horniblow, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List Sept 20.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—Second Lieut A W D Bentinck, from Unattached List, Territorial Force (University candidate), to be second lieutenant, vice R A Alston, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health, with precedence next below A G C Dawnay Feb 6, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Sept 22.

Irish Guards—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains;—R A French-Brewster, vice C H, Earl of March, MVO, DSO, promoted July 14; C A Tisdall, vice H R Bruce, resigned Sept 8.

Infantry.

The Suffolk Regt—Second Lieut J A Campbell to be lieutenant, vice E H Chapman, seconded Aug 2.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf)—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—F S Mills, vice E W Werrall, promoted June 6; T Bailward vice L E C W Wilmer, seconded July 23.

The East Yorkshire Regt—Capt B Lawrence is seconded for service as adjutant, Discharge Depot Sept 3 The name of Second Lieut J B L Noel is as now described and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Sept 17.

The Bedfordshire Regt—Lieut R J McCloughin is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Sept 4.

The Leicestershire Regt—Second Lieut M G B Copeman to be lieutenant vice R G Crett, resigned Sept 8.

The Royal Irish Regt—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—L J Torrie, vice E G Collings admitted to the Indian Army July 15 A D Frazer vice A R G Gordon, promoted Aug 3.

The South Wales Borderers—Supernumerary Capt. E. C. Margesson is restored to the Establishment, vice E. W. Jones, promoted Sept. 2.

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf,—Supernumerary Capt. C. E. Heathcoate is restored to the Establishment in succession to Major H. Wells-Cole, D.S.O., who holds a Staff appointment Sept. 2.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt.—Capt. J. S. Cunningham is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry Aug. 26; Lieut. A. H. Cooper resigns his commission Sept. 22.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Second Lieut. J. F. P. Butler to be lieutenant, vice W. D. Barber seconded Aug. 21.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt.—Lieut P Lyon is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Sept 4.

The Army Service Corps.

Insp of Mechanical Transport, Second Class, and Honorary Capt C S Lyon is removed from the Service for absence without leave July 31.

Army Pay Department.

Col F M Maycock, chief paymaster, is placed on retired pay Sept 21.

Memorandum.

Col C H Darling is placed on retired pay Sep 19.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Supplementary List, Royal Field Art—C E Cumming to be second lieutenant on probation Sept 22.

The 1st Lancashire Royal Field Reserve Art—Major E Mayfield is granted the honorary rank of lieutenant-colonel March 31 Major and Honorary Lieut-Col E Mayfield resigns his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform Sept 22.

Infantry Battalions.

3rd Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut A W Rickman to be captain under the provisions of paragraph 93, Regulations for the Special Reserve, with seniority as from May 20, 1907 June 20.

4th Cameronians Scottish Rifles—Second Lieut J F Bourke to be lieutenant June 1

3rd Border Regt—Second Lieut D W F Hatelie resigns his commission Sept 22.

4th Manchester Regt—Second Lieut L F C Maclean to be lieutenant June 30.

The Army Service Corps.

Supplementary List—H M Saunders to be second lieutenant on probation Sept 22.

Admiralty, 21st September, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Archibald Hope Robertson to be Lieutenant. Dated 18th September.

War Office, Whitehall, 24th September.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

General Sir Henry M L Cundle, KCB, KCMG, DSG, to be General Officer Commanding-in-Chief at Malta, vice Lieutenant-General Sir H F Grant, GCVO. KCB, who has been appointed Lieutenant of the Tower of London. Dated 21st September.

Colonel Edward H Seymour, Army Ordnance Department, to be an Assistant Director at Head-Quarters, vice Brevet Colonel H W Perry, Army Ordnance Department, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 21st September.

Captain Adrian K. H. O'Brien, 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays,) to be Aide-de-Camp (extra) to Brevet Colonel Sir E. P. C. Gironard, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, East Africa Protectorate. Dated 27th August.

Establishments.

Royal Military College, Captain William C. Curgenven, The South Wales Borderers, to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Captain R. C. Trousdale, D.S.O. The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment) whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 18th September.

Cavalry.

8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, Gentleman Cadet Joseph Henry Bernard Doughty Tichborne, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, vice A. H. H. Gardner, resigned. Dated 25th September.

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers, Second Lieutenant John W. Hornby to be Lieutenant, vice V. L. C. Manning, resigned. Dated 15th May.

15th (The King's) Hussars, Captain Edward C. Coates resigns his Commission. Dated 25th September.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Major Henry M. Barnes retires on retired pay. Dated 25th September.

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Lorenzo Margrave retires on retired pay. Dated 25th September.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain Henry L. Murrow is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers. Dated 22nd August.

Supernumerary Captain Ivor S. Cobbe is restored to the establishment, vice H. L. Morrow. Dated 22nd August.

Lieutenant Richard Bolster resigns his Commission. Dated 25th September.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brevet Colonel Walter W. Baker, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 25th September.

Major Theodore E. Naish retires on retired pay. Dated 25th September.

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards, Colonel Gerald J. Cuthbert, from an Assistant Adjutant-General to command the Regiment and Regimental District, vice Colonel F. W. Romilly, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. Dated the 23rd September.

Infantry.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas E. Fowle is placed on the Half-pay List, at his own request. Dated 25th September.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—

Charles J. B. Gardner vice W. K. Rollo, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Inf. Dated 22nd July.

Claud G. Jeffery, vice E. V. L. Wardle, D. S. O., resigned. Dated 25th August.

The East Lancashire Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Frank S. Denham, on completion of his period of service in command, battalion retires on retired pay. Dated 23rd September.

Major Robert Wanless-O'Gowan to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel F. S. Denham. Dated 23rd September.

The West India Regiment, Lieutenant Felix W. Woolnough is seconded for service with the West African Regiment. Dated 11th September.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Edward M. Miller is restored to the establishment, vice F. W. Woolnough. Dated 11th September.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas J. Jacomb retires on retired pay. Dated 25th September.

Sergeant-Major Ernest Victor Saunders to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Lieutenant T. J. Jacomb. Dated 25th September.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Annie Gertrude Airey to be Staff Nurse (provisionally). Dated 10th September.

Memoranda.

Major-General Francis J. W. Eustace, C.B., retires on retired pay. Dated 25th September.

Lieutenant-Colonel William J Fythell, Royal Engineers, to be Brevet Colonel. Dated 25th September.

Lieutenant Colonel Colquhoun G Morrison, on completion of his period of service on the Staff, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 8th September.

The undermentioned Captains, Half-pay List, retire on retired pay. Dated 25th September.

Edwin B Wilson.
Arthur Grant, D S O

General Reserve of Officers.

George Landale, late Captain 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, to be Captain. Dated 25th September.

Lieutenant Archibald S. Barnwell resigns his Commission. Dated 25th September.

BRITISH WARSHIPS AT NEW YORK.

Splendid Welcome.

New York, Sept. 24.

With double gun crews working their hardest replying to the salutes of forts and of battleships of a dozen nationalities, the British battleship-cruiser Inflexible, with Admiral Symour aboard, steamed majestically up Hudson River this morning and cast anchor at 12-30 next to the American flagship off 129th-street and opposite Riverside Drive.

The advent of the British warships—the Drake, Argyll, and Duke of Edinburgh followed the Inflexible—has been the one great feature signalising the opening of the magnificent Hudson-Fulton celebrations. The French, German, Italian, Dutch, Argentine, and other warships had all taken up their positions before the British, but it was not until Admiral Seymour, the "diplomatic hero of Manila," was signalled flying his pennant in the Inflexible—which the newspapers describe as "capable of shooting to atoms any other of the battleships foregathered in the Hudson"—that the public awoke to the fact that the celebrations were about to begin.

In pouring rain the people rushed in tens of thousands to points of vantage on the New Jersey and New York banks of the river to watch the British leviathan steam past.

It was nearly noon when I reached the pier at 129th-street and found the British Consul-General, Mr. Courtenay Bennett, with his wife and daughters, and the British Consul, Mr. Reginald Walsh both, gentlemen in gold-braided uniforms sadly damaged by the rain, waving their handkerchiefs as signals for a boat to be sent ashore. I reached the Inflexible by means of a covered motor-boat and informed the officer on deck of the plight of the Consulate officials. "The Admiral's barge has gone to meet them at 110th-street," was the reply. A pinnace was quickly manned, and in this the Consul-General and his party were speedily brought aboard.

About the same time a party of American newspaper men encountered the iron discipline of Commander Grace, a son of the cricketer who peremptorily ordered them ashore—a most regretable incident.

"A MERRY PARTY."

The Inflexible was surrounded by pinnaces and launches of all descriptions, which brought the captains of a multitude of warships to pay their first official visit to Admiral Seymour. "The British and American ships," Rear-Admiral Wainwright of the American Navy observed to me, "will be a merry party out here. We all speak the same language and can hunt and fish together."

As I was escorted to the officers' mess sailors staggering under heavy burdens were depositing on the table basket after basket of invitations. It was a veritable avalanche of hospitality. Every club in New York is opening its doors to the British officers, and millionaires are vieing with one another as to who shall give the grandest reception to the visitors. "If we stay in New York a year," one of the officers said, "we could not avail ourselves of a quarter of this magnificent hospitality."

The Inflexible, I was informed, encountered three days of storm. She was steaming yesterday at fifteen knots. When the Lusitania, travelling at twenty-five knots, passed the ships, band played and the passengers in the liner sent up a mighty cheer for the warship, but the stirring stories of the race between the fastest man-of-war in the fleet and the liner which appear in the evening papers belong, I regret to say, to the realms of fiction.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
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Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th October 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	8	8	15 a.m.	1	19
Teheran	8	11	a.m.	2	8
Suez	8	2	15 p.m.	0	29

NOTICES.

Owing to frequent interruptions direct communication Teheran Recht telegrams for Recht and following places Mendgil Enzeli, Khorremabad, Shaparud and Astara via Teheran can only be accepted at sender's risk (10-7-09).

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charge (10-7-09).

Chinese Administration notifies that Traffic is subject to delay owing to bad working of their lines caused by [illegible]

Bombay Gazette

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS NUMBER

To be issued in December.

Among the many features of this publication will be the following

ORIGINAL STORIES:

AFTER MANY YEARS, By G. R. Sims.

THE GUEST AT THE INN, By David Lyall.

MR. TOVEY'S CHRISTMAS EVE, By Tom Gallon.

NORTH FOR CHRISTMAS, By John Strange Winter.

CHRISTMAS IN MANY LANDS, By William Le Queux.

THREE AND A CHRISTMAS TREE, By Justin McCarthy.

ON EARTH PEACE, By the Queen of Roumania.

COLONEL BAIGENT, By Q.

THE WANDERER, By Dorothea Deakin.

THE GREY LADY OF LAKESIDE, By E. Everett Green.

The Number will contain many Illustrations and the following Special Attractions :—

Louis Wain's Cat Pictures.

Chuckles in Chalk by Percy French.

Christmas Conundrums.

Cookery and Dont's.

Edgar Lander's Humorous Sketches.

George Robey on Pantomimes.

New Puzzles.

N.B.—A number of pages will be reserved for advertisements. Applications for space should be sent early to the Manager,

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NOTCE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1909.

THE FRONTIER.

FRONTIER disturbances and border raids, of which we have more than enough that remain unpunished, are breezily commented upon by Major MacMunn, in a magazine article, which has not attracted the attention it deserves. While he recognises that the present state of affairs cannot materially change for the better, and that frontier raids and punitive expeditions are inevitable for a long time to come, he points out that there is a new leaven slowly working. The numbers of trans-border men who come into our service in the army and the militia, the attendance at the frontier hospitals, the facilities of trading through the border passes and the gradual change that is coming over the people of the tribes who are settled within the actual border are having effect. The similarity of policy now adopted owing to the relations with the tribes all being under one Government, is also slowly bearing fruit. The progress, or change, each year is imperceptible, but in the aggregate it is a definite factor. This assurance from a frontier officer of experience, is acceptable, though at this distance, seeing nothing of the disturbances and only reading of them through the agency of correspondents, who frequently have their information at third or fourth hand, it is somewhat difficult to believe. We were inclined to read the signs of the time differently, but Major MacMunn does not close his eyes to the vast trade in arms which has been carried on through the Persian Gulf; indeed, he agrees that an enormous set-back is likely to occur in this slow-working leaven of order and respect for order. "Breach-loading rifles are pouring into the tribal hills from the Afghan and Persian sides and also ammunition. Firms in England bear a hand in the supply and even inlay the locks of the rifles with Arabic texts from the Koran. It is good to shoot a neighbour from behind a rock with a rifle that has 'Glory be to God' inlaid in brass on the lock." Major MacMunn, however, does not seem to view the probability of this set-back with anything akin to dismay. Ignoring the political officer's attitude in regard to the matter, he looks at it from that of the soldier, and writes: "A useful by-product of all this is the excellent training that frontier troubles gives the Indian Army, preventing it from eating its heart out. Manœuvres and training are excellent things, but the finest teacher of all is the flying bullet down the pass, that whistles shrill 'All flesh is grass.'"

Referring to the two punitive expeditions of last year, which he considers to have been signally successful in punishing those sections of the tribes which had been concerned in the perpetual raiding, Major MacMunn is forced to admit that sharp though the lesson was, it has not been thoroughly learnt, for almost before the ruins of the burnt towers have ceased to smoke fresh raids have occurred. To those who ask the reason why Major MacMunn answers the cause of it all is the simplest of all the simple laws that have ruled the earth—the law of the empty stomach, "the same that sends men to break windows in Trafalgar Square and sent the French aristocracy to the guillotine. It is the law that has affected every highland race that ever was, from the Highlands of Scotland to those of Afghanistan; and more especially highlanders for the reason that the hills breed many and feed few." Besides this the main issue, other subsidiary causes are indicated. There is the red line across which a man may not cut off his wife's nose, and no one will hand her back to the husband from whom she has fled. Then again, all the world over, the old priesthood is against progress. The mullah, jealous of his temporal power is bitterly opposed to the foreigner and his enlightening ways and preaches hatred to the Kaffir "Glory for all and heaven for those who bleed" is his cry, but as the writer observes, fortunately he is only allowed to beat his war-drum when it more or less suits the mood of the tribe and gets short shrift if he is inopportune—but the undisguised hostility of the mullahs is, however, a factor that is constant. For the edification of his readers, Major MacMunn describes the ways and habits of life across the border, and contrasts them with those prevailing in British India. With the former the law is that of the ever-ready sword and noose, cruel, unmerciful and capricious, but still a law, with some profession of principle to the petition of those in distress. With the latter there is the law which brings peace and security of property. "It is between these two laws in the mass of tumbled hills that the tribal element reigns unchecked. Some tribes own entirely the sway of their Chiefs and elders. It was with tribes such as these that the famous Sandeman system was carried out with such effect by that strong man and his pupils." In other portions of the border, Chiefs there are none and elders are a bagatelle. Every man fights for his own band and own little of law from any one. With such as these the representative jirgas are representative only in name and cannot bind the tribe to anything, unless the majority of the young men are with them. Of such democratic conditions, to a greater or less extent, are the Mohmands, the Afridis, the Mahsuds and the Wazirs—"fire-brands all and fascinating scoundrels to boot."

Discussing Indian frontier policy, the writer not inaptly describes it as no policy but rather expediency. Sir John Lawrence's utterances as to the folly of pushing across the hills was an expediency, and he no doubt only meant it to apply exactly so long as the conditions then obtained. He would postpone the evil day to when it should be necessary to administer the hill tracts. The country was just recovering from the throes of the Mutiny. The same counsels of expediency obtain to this day. "No doubt, had the cost of the successive frontier expeditions of the last fifty years been dreamt of, other views might have prevailed—that no one can tell. On the other hand, there is no doubt also, that the general cause of humanity would be bettered and also that many folk would be glad to go to sleep at night with some reasonable certainty or not, waking up to find their throats cut." But we agree that short of taking over the country with the certainty of a long and difficult guerilla war at first and some possibility of a jehad resulting, there is no other policy than that of sitting on the safety valve. It may be that from a purely strategic point of view we ought to have the hills and passes under settled control. But there are other considerations than the merely strategic, and the policy or expediency of sitting on the safety-valve is best, most convenient and cheapest. It is satisfactory to know too that should a punitive expedition be deemed necessary, troops are ready to move at the shortest possible notice and may be expected to achieve all that is desired of them.

THE EVILS OF EMIGRATION. If measures taken to get rid of all mischievous insects were as successful as those adopted in Europe to discourage the Colorado potato beetle, farmers might go on their agricultural way rejoicing. When this beetle lived modestly and, we may hope, innocently, in the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains in America, only inquisitive entomologists made its acquaintance. But, suddenly, it migrated, went eastwards in numbers, and fed voraciously on the potatoes of the United States. Then war was proclaimed and scientific men planned campaigns to defeat this devastating enemy. European Governments rose up in anger and forbade its introduction under severe penalties. The only place in the Old World where it managed to evade the cordon was in a small district on the Rhine. But it was promptly roped in there and effectually stamped out. A correspondent of the *Times* draws attention to the contrast between the drastic treatment of the Colorado beetle and the sentimentalism that led to the introduction of rabbits and thistles into Australia, where both have become unmitigated pests. He shows how some animals, plants, and insects flourish even better in a new country than in their native air. The water-cress, which was brought to New Zealand from England, is an instance of this. The plant grew furiously in its new abode and now does all it can to choke up the water-courses there. When the goats of St. Helena proved too many for the native flora of the island, some well-meaning botanist added foreign plants to its stock, and before long these new-comers had all but exterminated the old vegetation. Many of the domestic and garden plagues of Great Britain can be traced to foreign sources, such as rats, cockroaches, bugs, American blight and other equally abnoxious, while Englishmen have sent emigrants abroad which are not as welcome now as when they were interesting rarities. The house-sparrow was carried as a boon and a blessing to prey on and keep the insects of the New World within bounds, but it is now detested as a nuisance. The white cabbage butterfly has sought fresh foreign fields and does infinite damage there; in like manner the brown-tail and the gipsy-moths. Pretty things but horribly mischievous. How the gipsy-moth got into circulation in America is as interesting as many a short story. A busy entomologist in Massachusetts was hard at work rearing sundry varieties of moths and testing their talents as silk-producers. Some of the eggs of the gipsy-moth were blown into the garden—he had his window open. The eggs were hatched out and the moths multiplied quietly for a time; after some peaceful years they began their depredations, stripping all the trees near and then spread devastation in every direction until it now costs the State a mint of money to keep the gipsy tribe even within reasonable bounds. It is a pest in Europe as well, but in England it fortunately confined itself for some unknown reason to the Fens. Since these were drained it has almost died out. There are still to be found a few ardent entomologists who would like to introduce this moth into localities where it is not known. The writer in the *Times* considers that such an attempt should constitute a criminal offence. He desires to see the Board of Agriculture draft a schedule of injurious insects, all of which it should be penal to bring alive into the British Isles, and in the expurgatory list the gipsy-moth should take a marked place. Small-pox patients, he says, are not admitted without the necessary restrictions, and yet though a thousand years have elapsed since that terrible malady was introduced into England, it has never been stamped out. War should be waged on all harmful insects even if they cannot be entirely eliminated from fields and gardens.

LADY NORTHCOTE ORPHANAGE. THE Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale will visit on the occasion of its annual gathering to-day, is one of the most useful of the charitable institutions of Bombay. We have the annual report before us and from this we find that as the institution has become better-known and more largely assisted by the public, it has continually extended the scope of its work. Its work is one which must appeal to the sympathies of all creeds and communities and its record is one of steady progress. It was commenced in a modest way during the terrible famine of 1900 by Sheth Ruttonsee Mooljee, who collected 21 famine-stricken orphans and provided them with food and lodging, and sufficient education to give them a start in life. With generous assistance from the public, the number of orphans who were taken in began to increase rapidly, it reached a hundred in 1905 and at the end of last year it had grown to 165. At the same date the funds of the institution amounted to Rs. 1,90,884 in cash and in goods such as cloth and food, to Rs. 3,530. The balance in the hands of the Committee has been gradually increased, suggesting that even with its increasing number of inmates, the Committee has not extravagantly used the money with which it has been entrusted, but is making a careful provision for the future. During last year the amounts received in donations were Rs. 20,677 in cash and Rs. 8,487 in goods, and with interest and the proceeds of the industrial school amounting to Rs. 14,454 make a total revenue of Rs. 43,618, since 1903. The children of the Orphanage have had the advantage of a special school, in which there are classes up to the English fourth standard. A most valuable department of the work is done in the Ruttonsee Mooljee Industrial School, in connection with which a printing press was started in 1907. In this the boys are taught type composing in English, Gujarati and Balbodh, and thus acquire a means of livelihood when they are old enough to leave the Orphanage. We can safely predict for the Lady Northcote Orphanage as successful a future as it has had a past.

MR. J. L. JENKINS, Member of Council Bombay, pays a visit to Simla this week.

THE veteran Nawab Syed Moazzam Hosain, Khan Bahadur of Shaistabad, Backerganj, died on Thursday after a short illness at his village house.

THE Edinburgh Parsi Union has just published an elegant little brochure "In Memoriam" to Dr. Lalcaca, to perpetuate the memory of the brave doctor, who lost his life in the attempt to save Sir W. Curzon-Wyllie from assassination. The work is beautifully illustrated and the proceeds are to be devoted to a fund in honour of the late Dr. Lalcaca. In Bombay it may be obtained from Messrs. Taraporewalla.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Arabia," which arrived in harbour yesterday from England brought a large number of passengers and they were landed at the Ballard Pier after the monsoon. Among them were: Brigadier-General J. W. Tullock, Brigadier-General A. Phayre, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. MacDonald, Hon. M. R. Grosvenor, Hon. Mrs. H. H. Bramwell, and Lady Millbank.

DEMAND for currency to finance the incoming jute and other crops continues phenomenal. The Secretary of State has now sold yet another ten lakhs of special Council Bills realising no less than sixteen pence and three-thirty-seconds for telegraphic transfers to the extent of a lakh with one thirty-second short of this rate for nine lakhs of Bills. The proceeds of the sale go with the Gold Standard Reserve at home thereby strengthening the position of the Secretary of State who has provided for all his immediate needs and is now wiping off arrears from last year by converting the accumulated silver reserve in India of which there are something like seven crores into more negotiable gold in London.

CAPTAIN J. A. R. PETCH, of the Royal Navy a Russian and Chinese war veteran, has died at his residence at Southsea, aged seventy-six.

ONLY 128,840 births—the lowest number recorded in any twelve months for more than twenty years—were registered in Scotland during 1907.

THE death is announced of Mr. C. A. Bowen, brother of the late Lord Justice Bowen, and of the Treasurer of the Bank of England, at the age of seventy-five.

FRESH taxes on tobacco, spirits, wines, motor-cars, and petrol, succession duties and receipt stamps are to be proposed by the French Government to meet the deficit of £3,000,000 anticipated in the Budget for 910.

WITH the approaching retirement of Brigade Surgeon Lieut-Colonel C. E. Harrison, Honorary Surgeon to the King, from the Grenadiar Guards, the appointment of a brigade surgeon lieutenant-colonel is to cease.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

The Budget and India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

THE two great speeches in Bingley Hall, those of the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, have been delivered, and it cannot be said that either has appreciably altered the situation so far at all events as the fate of the amazing Budget is concerned. Both orators were handicapped in different ways. Mr Asquith's meeting was fixed for the 17th of September on the assumption that the Finance Bill would have left the House of Commons and that he would be able at the Mecca of Tariff Reform to say to the opposing thanes, "There it is; reject it at your peril." Mr. Asquith did in effect use the last five words last Friday night, but they were less impressive than would have been the case if things had turned out as was anticipated by the organizers of the meeting. Lucid as ever, Mr. Asquith's speech was wanting in the fire suited to so enormous a gathering, and to tell the truth there is some justification for Mr. Keir-Hardie's sneer that it was very like a frensic address on behalf of some criminal. One or two of Mr. Asquith's points were repetitions from previous speeches, and his extremely courteous treatment of Lord Rosebery could hardly have been to the liking of such a gathering. I daresay many of his hearers would have rather listened to the orator, I heard in Hyde Park on Saturday afternoon. The crowd was by far the largest of several political gatherings near the Marble Arch. When I arrived on the scene a Socialist gentleman was calling some one near the platform "a liar" for suggesting that he (the Socialist gentleman) was paid for making his speeches. I will not shock your readers by reproducing the other things, the outraged orator said in castigation of his libeller, and how the affair ended without resort to fisticuffs was a surprise to me. After the Socialist had cooled a little he announced that the meeting would be converted into a gathering in favour of the Budget, and that they were about to be introduced by a Radical who was well known to Hyde Park audiences. This gentleman, whose name I did not catch, began by saying: "I suppose there are no dukes present," and everybody laughed. He was very severe in his comments upon Lord Rosebery who, he declared, was never chosen by the Liberals to be Prime Minister but was forced upon the Party by Queen Victoria in the interests of the monarchy or to bolster up the monarchy, were I think, his exact words. But he was not unreservedly complimentary to his own friends. "Of course," he said, "the Liberal Party contains and always has contained a certain number of humbugs. I hold that in a properly constituted Liberal Party no man with a title would be allowed to sit in the Government." I cannot help thinking that stuff of this sort would have been more agreeable to many persons in Bingley Hall last Friday night, than Mr. Asquith's milder version of the Budget—a version Mr. Balfour banteringly said intended for drawing-room use. But after all there are Liberals with drawing-rooms. All supporters of the Budget are not so unfortunate as to have to spend their nights on the seats along the Thames Embankment, and for the better class of Liberals as well as for the well-to-do non-attached politician, the Prime Minister's speech was admirably suited. Mr. Balfour's difficulties were otherwise. He could not tell us what we all want to know, viz., what the peers will do, and he had to satisfy the extreme Tariff Reformers without offending the Unionist Free Traders at a time when something like a *reprochement* is in view. Though the bulk of the Tariff Reformers express themselves as satisfied, the *Morning Post* is still a little suspicious, and Liberals say that he is still the "veiled prophet." Meanwhile, in spite of the dangers supposed to be confronting them, the peers have been busily employed in, as they say, amending or, as Mr. Burns would probably say, mutilating his Town Planning Bill. The President of the Local Government Board is fond of quotations and he is at the present moment applying to the destroyers of his pet measure Gray's well-known lines.

"Alas, regardless of their doom,
The little victims play."

THE BUDGET AND INDIA.

INCOME TAX.

During the discussion in Committee of the whole House on that part of the Finance Bill which deals with income tax, Sub-Section 1 of Clause 50, reads as follows :—No exemption, abatement, or relief under the Income Tax Acts which depends wholly or partially on the total income of an individual from all sources shall be given to any person, unless the person claiming the exemption, abatement, or relief is resident in the United Kingdom. Provided that, where the Commissioners are satisfied in the case of any person employed in the service of the Crown abroad, that he would, if not so employed, be resident in the United Kingdom, that person shall be entitled to any relief, exemption, or abatement to which he would be entitled if he were resident in the United Kingdom; and if his total income from all sources were calculated as including any income in respect of which income tax may not be chargeable as well as income in respect of which income-tax is chargeable. Mr. Cave, K.C., the Unionist Member for the Kingston division of Surrey, asked the House to delete this provision, one of his grounds being that an Englishman living in India or a British colony and earning an income of less than £700 and receivable in this country would, under the Sub-Section, not be entitled to any exemption or abatement. He could not, he said, see why that should be, and many members by their cheers expressed agreement with him. Mr. Alfred Lyttleton, as an ex-Colonial Secretary, seized the opportunity to raise the question of Crown officials in the Colonies. He took first the case of colonials employed in the Imperial service like the new Governor of British East Africa, Sir Edouard Gerouard who is a Canadian. Then there were the colonials who, after serving the Crown, returned to their own colonies. In view of the universal desire to extend a feeling of common and wider citizenship throughout the Empire, he regretted that, doubtless by inadvertence men of the class he had described were deprived of the privileges of British subjects. Mr. Remnant, the Conservative Member for the Finsbury division, brought the discussion back to India. He pointed out that the Bombay Tramways Company, which has many small native shareholders, has its headquarters in London. As the Bill was presented these people would be subject to double taxation. He asked Mr. George to make an exception in favour of British subjects not resident in this country. Another point was raised by Sir Seymour King. Would the words in which the total income of a servant of the Crown was referred to cover the income he was drawing in India whilst discharging his duties there? If so, any advantage offered to him under the clause would be counteracted. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was very conciliatory, so far as Mr. Lyttelton's suggestion is concerned, and he has promised to consider some other hard cases including those of missionaries and British subjects employed by rulers of Native States in India and by the Khedivial Government in Egypt.

STAMPS ON INDIAN SECURITIES.

Mr. Rees, in moving that Indian securities be exempted from the extra stamp duty, said he did not see any reason why a preference should not be given to India. Mr. Timothy Healy had asked why Ireland should not have a preference. Mr. Rees duly said :—"I have sat here in vain now for four years if Ireland does not always get an enormous preference on every occasion, something compared with which the slight preference that I mention here is an absolutely negligible quantity." He also had a "dig" at those dear friends of his who do not share his views about Indian affairs. "The importations of British capital into India is above all things to be desired. It is the one thing necessary for her future development and at a time when the introduction of British capital is being impeded by wanton agitations, often supported, to my deep regret, by those who should know better in this country, it is desirable that every opportunity should be taken of seeing that in a small matter like this justice should be done." Mr. Hobhouse, who replied on behalf of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, argued that it was impossible to make concession in the case of the securities of India that could not be made in the case of those of the Colonies. Moreover, the case of Indian securities is already met by the compositions between the Indian Government and the British Treasury. "My own experience of the India Office," he added "was that the financial authorities there were as capable of making a good bargain on behalf of India as any people in this country." Sir Frederick-Banbury urged Mr. Rees to stick to his guns and go to a division, but the hon. member for the Montgomery Boroughs resisted the blandishments of the "champion blocker" and withdrew his amendment.

THE DUTY—EXCEEDING THE WILDEST FLIGHT OF ANY FOOD TAXES.

"After all, even the wildest food-taxes, whoever existed in the wildest flight of fancy of any hon. member in the Government Bench, never proposed that a weight of taxation of this size should be placed upon the whole available supply for consumption of an article of food in this country." These words were uttered yesterday by a Unionist Member, Mr. Mitchell Thomson, in the debate on the proposed reduction of the tea duty from five pence to four pence. This proposal emanated from the Nationalist quarter and was entrusted to Mr. Gwynn, who, referring to the importance of the subject to the poorer inhabitants of this and the sister isle, especially the latter, said :—"I am perfectly certain that there are tens of thousands of people in this country and Ireland who never think of buying meat but who buy tea." He found an ardent supporter in Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who objected to any duty on tea not merely because it hits the poor Irish so badly but also on public grounds. He regards the tea duty as what it is—a tax on food. The alliance of the Liberals and the Socialists, which is thrown into the teeth of the former every day, nay, every hour, by the opponents of the Budget did not prevent Mr. Snowden from making a fierce attack on the Government who, he argued, were bound by their speeches when in Opposition to reduce this duty. Mr. George sheltered himself behind the trade who, it seems, have told him that it would be no use to take off merely a penny; if he took off anything he must take off two pence. "Would anyone with any sense of responsibility," he said, "advise me this year when I want £16,000,000, when next year I shall want over £20,000,000, and when I want that money partly for the purpose of raising old age pensions, to throw away £2,250,000 by reducing the tea duty? Mr. Rees, as a Vice-President of the Tea Taxation League, hoped the Chancellor of the Exchequer would take off two pence next year, but did expect him to make any reduction in the present Budget. After about two hours' discussion, Mr. George moved the closure and on a division the amendment was rejected by 170 to 117. In moving my eye over the division list, I do not see the names of any Liberals in the minority, but many prominent Conservatives voted with Mr. Gwynn and his friends.

THE MAHRATTA PLOUGH.—THE SOPARA TOAD STORY.

The republication of Sir George Birdwood's article on "The Mahratta Plough" to which I referred last week, has led Sir James Monteath to write an interesting letter which appears in the current number of the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Arts. Sir George said of Sopara that "the well-known tope here was recently shown by Messrs. Mulock and Sinclair of the Bombay Civil Service"—it will be remembered that the article was originally written a good many years ago to be a Buddhistic relic mound." Sir James points out that while these gentlemen made a conjecture to that effect and Mr. Mulock gave help in the excavation, the main credit of the discovery is due to the memory of the late Sir James Campbell "whose zeal in matters of antiquarian interest was intense and unbounded." Sir James continues :—"The following part of the discovery remains to me a mystery, but it may be capable of explanation by some members of the Society expert in biology. There was found a live frog in the position thus described by Sir James Campbell—inside of the central relic chamber, about eight feet below the stone coffer: that is under about 22 feet of solid masonry, and with about 35 feet of solid masonry on either side of it. I saw the frog soon after it was brought to Bombay with the relics. It was so attenuated that parts were almost transparent, and the beating of the heart could be seen with the naked eye. It died four days after being removed from the *stupa*." He adds :—"I understand that there are other cases of frogs being found in circumstances indicating a very long life, but this *stupa* is believed to have been constructed in the second century of the Christian era, and it is hardly credible that any animal could live for 1,700 or 1,800 years. Of course, it is possible that the *stupa* may have been opened and reclosed after the original construction, but it is not conceivable that it would be re-closed with an amount of trouble, and care which could be due only to reverence except by Buddhists, and although Buddhism apparently lingered in Thana longer than in other parts of India, it was certainly extinct at the beginning of the seventeenth century. The position must, therefore, have been unaltered at least some hundreds of years. Unless a frog can live for some or many centuries, the problem is how this frog or the germ of it could have got into the position described after such a structure was completed." The editor appends to Sir J. Monteath's communication the following footnote :—"There are numerous stories of toads (and if toads, why not frogs!) having been found embedded in rock, but they all lack verification, and are discredited by biologists. They are generally believed to be accounted for by the animal having fallen into some crevice or cranny, where it has been found."

(Continued on page 8).

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

THE AMENDED FINANCE BILL.

Both Sides Uncompromising.

PROBABLE DATE OF THE LORDS' REJECTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

As a result of the alterations made in the House of Commons, the Finance Bill now consists of 97 clauses as compared with 74 in the orginal measure. The additions include fourteen new land Clauses. There is a lull in the speculation with regard to the Budget. Both sides are uncompromising.

The Unionists are emphatic in declaring that the Lords will reject the Budget, probably about the 17th November, when it has been arranged that Mr. Balfour shall speak at Manchester.

Mr. Asquith returns to London to-day.

Militant speeches were delivered last night by Dr. Macnamara at Clacton, Mr. Masterman at Ipswich, Mr. Hobhouse at Bristol and the Solicitor-General, Mr. Dewar, at Maidstone, emphasising that the Lords would either accept the Budget or commit suicide.

Dr. Clifford, speaking at the Baptist Congress at Reading, said it was the duty of Free Churchmen to secure the absolute extinction of the veto of the Lords.

THE LORDS AND THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Compulsory Purchase Clauses Rejected.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

The Lords have rejected the compulsory purchase clauses of the Irish Land Bill.

THE LORDS AND HOME RULE.

Appeal to America.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

Mr. Redmond, in a letter to the American Irish League appealing for funds, says:—"The Lords are destroying the Irish Land Bill. The election is certain in a few weeks. The Lords' veto is at stake and with its disappearance the last obstacle to Home Rule will be removed."

SEPTEMBER TRADE RETURNS.

Large and Hopeful Increases.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

The trade returns for September show increases in imports of £1,458,891, chiefly in wool, and in exports of £1,179,818, made up of silken, woollen and cotton manufactures.

LORD KITCHENER AND NEW ZEALAND.

Visit Arranged.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

A telegram from Wellington states that the Governor, at the opening of Parliament, announced that Lord Kitchener had accepted the invitation to visit New Zealand. His Lordship's services to the Empire assured him of a worthy welcome.

GERMAN SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

Increasing the National Debt.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

The German supplementary estimates for 1909 amount to £25,000,000 sterling instead of £14,000,000 as officially estimated in August. As the deficit will be covered by a loan the debt now amounts to £250,000,000 sterling.

INDIAN DEPORTATIONS.

Old Procedure to be Retained.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Gooch, who desired that in future deported persons should be allowed opportunities for proving their innocence as provided under the new Egyptian law, the Master of Elibank said: "Lord Morley cannot promise to amend the Regulation of 1818."

THE OUTRAGE ON THE "WOODBURN."

Pilot Imprisoned.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

A telegram from Helsingfors states that the Finnish pilot of the "Woodburn," which was fired on by Russian warships at the meeting of the Tsar and Kaiser in June, has been sentenced to imprisonment for a week and the chief of the pilot station reprimanded.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN ARMY OFFICER.

Victim of an Anæsthetic.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

Major Wheeler, of the 84th Punjabis, has died in a private hospital in London while under an anæsthetic.

THE GRECIAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

Army Reforms Promised.

NEW PARLIAMENT MEETS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

Telegrams from Athens state that Parliament reassembled to-day. M. Roma, the Government candidate, was elected President of the Chamber with the concurrence of the ex-Premier, M. Theotokis. The political crisis appears to be over, the military reforms being promised.

SENSATIONAL GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Champions Defeated.

LONDON OCTOBER 7.

In the final of the Walton Heath, £240 Golf Tournament, Tom Ball beat Herd by seven up and five to play. The Tournament was notable for the sensational defeats of Taylor, Vardon, Braid and other champions.

THE RIFF CAMPAIGN.

Spanish Assurances.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

In connection with the despatch of further reinforcements to Melilla, Spain has assured the Powers that she will faithfully adhere to her original Moorish programme and will keep to the limits laid down at Algeciras.

PARLIAMENTARY VACANCY.

Bye-Election in Bermonsey.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

The death is announced of Mr. G. Cooper, MP. This involves a bye-election in Bermonsey division.

CANADIAN NAVY.

Solving the Financial Difficulties.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

A telegram from Ottawa states that Government intends to ask Parliament to appropriate twenty million dollars to build a navy and three millions yearly for maintenance.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

Praise from Admiral Seymour.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

Despatches from New York state that Admiral Seymour attending the banquet of the Austro-German-Swiss Association paid a glowing tribute to German Admiral Koester for help in the relief of Peking.

Admiral Koester in response bowed low and extended his hand to Admiral Seymour. The two Admirals gripped hands amid a storm of applause. Admiral Seymour continued: "We look admiringly across the North Sea at German sailors and, I think, they look over with same admiration. We are friends."

TURKISH EMBASSY TO RUSSIA.

Received by the Tsar.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

The Tsar received the Turkish Embassy in a formal audience at Livadia. At a subsequent luncheon Rifaat Pasha sat on His Majesty's right hand.

THE FRANKFURT COTTON CONGRESS.

Sittings Closed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

The Frankfurt Cotton Congress has closed. Belgian spinners have telegraphed notifying their decision to run short-time for one day a week during next three months. The Committee reported definite progress with the suggested international arbitration in disputes connected with yarn and cloth contracts. Secretary Mr. Schmidt will probably visit India shortly on business of Federation.

HOP WAREHOUSE BURNT.

Much Damage.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

Lemay's great hop warehouse at Southwark has been gutted by fire. The loss is estimated at £62,000.

THE CESAREWITCH.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

Latest betting the on Cesarewitch is as follows:—

3 to 1 against Rushcutter.
15 to 2 against K. C. B.
10 to 1 against Laughing Mirror.
100 to 7 against Old China.

JAPAN'S MANCHURIAN AGREEMENT.

Open Door Principle Violated.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

The *Times'* correspondent at New York telegraphs that it appears that the State Department seriously contemplates objecting to the Manchurian Agreement between China and Japan which is regarded as violating both the open door and the Treaty of Portsmouth.

The *Morning Post* states that there is little doubt that the recall of Crane arises from Chino-Japanese Agreement. Objection is raised to Articles three and four regarding mines.

MILL RIOT AT NAIHATI.

Result of Short Time Working.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 8.

Serious trouble has broken out in the Jute Mills owned by Messrs. Barry and Co., of Calcutta near Naihati on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. For some time past the mills have been working short time, but recently owing to the revival of trade it has been decided to work on Saturdays. There are about 6,000 hands employed in the mills and they struck on Saturday last on the demand of the managers that they should work a full day saying that they only wished to work on Saturdays from 5 a. m. to 5 p. m. instead of to 8 p. m. as on other days. They remained on strike till Wednesday when a compromise was suggested viz. that hours should be till 6 p. m. instead of eight. The operatives of one mill agreed to come in on these terms, but those of the other refused and forcibly prevented their fellow workers from returning to work on the ground that they had not been duly consulted as to the compromise. A European assistant and a Bengali Babu who interfered when the operatives of the second mill began using force were pelted with brickbats and the Babu was struck in several places and badly hurt.

Matters remain in this state, except that a few men have been got into the mills by river launches as the land route was threatened by those still on strike. It is feared, however, that the trouble will spread to the other mill in the district and that to-morrow being payday further disturbances may ensue. Fifty armed police have arrived on the spot.

STUDENTS AND PARTITION ANNIVERSARY.

Appeal to Parents.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 8.

The Government of Bengal has issued a resolution upon the heads of colleges, schools and parents and guardians to induce students and schoolboys to asbtain from attending Partition Day meetings.

The resolution refers to a previous appeal made by Sir E. Baker in connection with the Boycott Anniversary, and continues that Sir E. Baker desires to acknowledge the responses which was made to this expression of his views for the anniversary celebration. The boycott was attended by a smaller number of students than on previous occasions. It is now again announced that political meetings will be held in connection with the anniversary of the Partition of Bengal, and His Honour desires again to invoke the attention of all responsible persons to the subject and trusts that on this occasion also they will similarly use their influence with the students and schoolboys in whom they are interested. His Honour ventures to hope that further reflection during the interval since the previous resolution was published may have produced a still more general and complete agreement with his views, and that students will be even less in evidence at the forthcoming political meetings.

DEATH OF MR. SALKELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, OCTOBER 8.

The death is announced of Mr. Salkeld. Special Magistrate, at 9 o'clock last night. The funeral takes place at ten this morning. All the offices and Courts are closed for to-day.

LATER.

The funeral of the late Mr. Salkeld took place this morning and was largely attended. All the officials in the station, both Indian and European, following the hearse to the cemetery. Much sympathy is felt for the widow and children.

THE FINANCES OF PATIALA.

Sound Position.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 8.

During the minority of the Maharaja of Patiala a balance of between fifty and sixty lakhs of rupees has been accumulated. The State is in a very sound financial position as the annual surplus of revenue over expenditure is now about five lakhs.

INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA.

Improved Market.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 8.

Reports from China show that there is a renewed demand for Indian opium and that prices are stiffening at Hongkong and Shanghai. It is, however, uncertain how far speculation is concerned with the recent chances in the market.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Great Improvement on Last Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 8.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st April to the 20th September 1909, show a gain of Rs. 11,386,228 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1908 and are less than those of 1907 by Rs. 63,89,524.

CURIOUS MURDER CASE.

Conspiracy Found Out.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHBAD, OCTOBER 8.

Mr. Justice Karamat Husain and Mr. Justice Tudball, sitting at the Allahabad High Court, for the disposal of capital cases referred for confirmation during the vacation, have just dealt with an extraordinary case from the Etawah District.

Dulichand, a Mukhtar in Gwalior State, had been sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Mainpuri for having murdered a man to get up a false case of murder against an enemy of his and several other persons. Keshav Deo Ramsahai. Shamlal Kampta Prasad and Baldua had also been convicted along with Dulichand, and sentenced either to transportation for life or to lesser punishments for having abetted Dulichand in the fabrication of the false case.

It appears that on the 26th February last, a human corpse was found on the boundary of a village named Ekahara in the Etawah District. There was a letter in the pocket of Kurta, written by Keshav Deo of Pali Khurd and addressed to Mussamat Amiran. The corpse was identified as that of Kunji who, according to the case for the prosecution, was going with this letter and some articles of clothing; that he had agreed to let himself be robbed on the way; that Keshav Deo was to have identified these articles and they should be placed at the place to which Bhurelal who was a very great enemy of Dulichand had access and that a false case of dacoity would be foisted on Bhurelal and others. The prosecution further alleged that the murdered man was a consenting party to this scheme, but he did not know that Dulichand had it in his mind to murder him in order to foist a much more serious charge on Bhurilal.

Their Lordships held that the case for the prosecution had been established in the main. There was no direct evidence against Dulichand of having committed the murder but in their Lordships' opinion the circumstantial evidence was strong enough to establish the charges of murder and fabricating false evidence. The Sessions Judge and four Assessors were unanimous in convicting him and their Lordships found no reason to differ. Their Lordships came to the same conclusion with regard to Keshav Deo and Baldua, the prisoners who had confessed and afterwards retracted their confessions. With regard to Ransahai their Lordships were doubtful whether he was privy to the conspiracy for murder, although he was certainly party to the conspiracy for planting weapons in order to make a false charge. Their Lordships confirmed his conviction under Section 194 I. P. C. and Section 19 (F) of the Arms Act. With regard to Kampta Prasad and Shamlal their Lordships held that the case for the prosecution had not been established. Shamlal had been acquitted on all charges on which he had been committed and had been convicted on a new charge framed after the opinion of the assessors had been recorded. His conviction on this new charge could not be supported and their Lordships accepted the appeals of Shamlan and Kampta Prasad and ordered their immediate release. With regard to Dulichand, their Lordships affirmed the convictions and sentence.

MORTALITY FROM WILD ANIMALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 8.

A resolution by the Home Department is to-night puplished giving result of measures adopted for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes last year. It shows that the total number of persons killed by wild animals in India rose from 1,966 in 1907 to 2,166 in 1908, a figure higher than that reached in any of the previous four years.

The most noticeable features of the returns are the large increases in the number of deaths attributed to tigers in Bengal and to tigers, leopards and bears in the Central Provinces and Berar. The number of persons killed by tigers in Bengal was 455 or one hundred more than in 1907. A special reward of two hundred rupees was sanctioned for the destruction of each of three rogue elephants in the Kalimpong subdivision of Darjeeling. Rewards of one hundred rupees and five hundred rupees, were also sanctioned for certain man-eating tigers in Monghyr and Hazaribagh districts. Deaths from wolves rose from 47 in 1907 to 75 in the Hazaribagh district notwithstanding the fact that a special reward of Rs. 20 for every wolf killed within the jurisdiction of certain thanas had been offered. Next to Bengal the Madras Presidency had the highest mortality from tigers (170) and the great majority of these deaths (126) occurred in the district of Vizagapatam. A man-eating leopard for which a reward of Rs. 50 had been offered in 1907 remained at large at the close of the year under review and the amount of reward has since been raised to Rs. 500. It was found necessary to instruct the Deputy Commissioner of Bahraich to take special measures for the extermination of wolves.

The total mortality amongst human beings caused by snake bite fell from 21,419 to 19,738. The figures for 1907 were the lowest since 1897 and the still lower figures for the year under review are remarkable.

CHANGES IN LEAVE RULES.

Result of the Decentralization Enquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 8.

The Government of India have, now under consideration, the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission, on the question of leave rules. The Commission, it may be remembered, considered these rules as a whole unnecessarily complicated and rigid, particularly Articles 232-B which usually prevent ordinary leave of various descriptions being continued. Further they did not approve of the Article which forbids a grant of furlough for 18 months after privilege leave for more than six weeks has been taken and prevents the grant of furlough for three years after the previous furlough. The whole question of leave is now being threshed out and some important changes may eventually be made.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 8.

Five additional crossing stations on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway are sanctioned.

Khan Sahib Chanan Dir reverts to be Assistant Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Railway.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 8.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. G. Stokes is confirmed as Deputy Secretary. Home Department.

Mr. R. S. Brereton is permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service from the 31st proximo.

Captain H. R. Dutton I. M. S. is posted to Bengal.

Captain W. J. Powell I. M. S. is granted six months' leave.

Syed Ali Imam, Barrister-at-law is appointed to be Standing Counsel for the Presidency Fort William, with effect from the date he assumes charge of that office. The Rev. J. S. Jones to be Probationary Chaplain on the Lahore Establishment.

Captain W J Powell, I M S, has six months' leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following postings are notified:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Pritchard to be Special Boundary Settlement Commissioner, Rajputana.

Major F. A. Smith I.M.S., Bombay, to be Civil Surgeon, Quetta.

Lieutenant R. E. H. Griffith to be Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner attached to the Punjab Commission.

The following are allowed leave:—Major C. T. Ducat, Political Agent for three months; Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Sykes, I.M.S., Baluchistan, for forty days.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major H. P. Todd Naylor, Upper Burma, Volunteer Rifles, is appointed to be Honorary Aida-de-Camp to the Viceroy vice Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Menzis retired.

Captain H. O. Warren Codrington, Indian Army, to be Cantonment Magistrate under the Bombay Government.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Crawly, Indian Army is granted twenty-eight days an extension leave.

The following promotions are notified:—Lieutenant Colonel Hazelgrove, 109th Infantry, to be Brevet Colonel and Lieutenants G. W. Bond, S. H. P. Smith, and L. A. M. Jones to be Captains.

Major W. F. T. O'Connor, Political Agent, is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Captain Thompson is transferred to the temporary half pay list.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

G. L. Annett is appointed to be Assistant, and Engineer E. J. Ellery to be Second, Engineer Shipwright Surveyor under the Bombay Government vice McDouall.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Holmes Smith, Economic Botanist. Burma, is appointed to Imperial Department of Agriculture. Mr. W. Roberts, the Botanist, is posted for employment in local Agricultural Department Punjab.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Sanction is notified, to the establishment of a branch of the Bank of Bombay at Rajkot, Kathiawar.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Rules for radio-telegraph station at Bombay are published. They lay down the usual procedure for the working of messages and provide that if a distress signal from a vessel at sea is perceived all other work must be suspended until it has been fully attended to.

RAILWAY BOARDS.

The following postings of Executive and Assistant Engineers from leave are ordered:—

Mr. G. H. Lovell to 6 Circle, Bombay; Messrs. G. R. Dawson and G. Neilson to E. B. S. Railway; Captain A. Brough to be junior Government Inspector of Railways, Gorakhpur; Messrs. T. Coates, W. V. Butcher and E. Waton to N.-W. R; Mr. R. T. Mathews to O. and K. Railway; Mr. E. G. Coults and Captain C. Walton to the lower Ganges Bridge project; Mr. H. McComas is transferred from Zadabin, Chitkgong Railway Survey to O. and R. Railway; Mr. C. E. Brown is posted as Assistant Engineer, Nagda-Muttra Railway.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Prices of Food-Grains Falling.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 8.

The prices of food grains throughout India are at last beginning to give way substantially. To-day's crop telegrams report a fall of three per cent. in the rates for common rice in Eastern Bengal and Assam with smaller reductions in prices of commoner grains in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and Bombay Presidency.

Malaria fevers is reported as becoming prevalent about Peshawar.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 6th October:—

Good rain during week Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Savantvadi, Kolhapur, moderate Konkan, Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Rewa Kantha, slight Gujarat, Baroda, Mahi Kantha. Rainfall generally sufficient, but more needed parts Karachi, Kanara, Poona, Satara, Dharwar. Standing crops suffering insufficient moisture Upper Sind Frontier, Poona, slightly damaged rats Karachi, Hyderabad, insects parts Sind, Deccan, Karnatak and generally good elsewhere Kharif harvest progressing generally. Rabi lands being prepared parts Sind, Gujarat, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Gujarat, Native States. Rabi sowing continues parts Upper Sind Frontier and general in Presidency proper. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient except Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and generally in good condition. Drinking water generally adequate. Water for irrigation deficient Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Nasik. Grain stocks sufficient. Prices fallen in sixteen districts, stationery elsewhere. Quantity purchassable Sind 3 to 35, Gujarat 7to 26, Konkan 9 to 32, Karnatak 11 to 24 per cent. less than normal and Deccan 12 per cent. than normal to 13 per cent. less. Average number gratuitously relieved Bijapur 64, for week ending 25th ultimo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 8.

The Government of India have sanctioned two additional British Officers as Medical officers being detailed for recruiting duty at Eastern Nepaul Depot during the ensuing recruiting season. The officers will draw detention allowance.

The Government of India have decided that officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps holding Executive Staff appointments in India of limited tenure are eligible for leave under the provisions of paragraph 226, Army Regulations, India Volume II; also that the number of Volunteers required to be presen. in a Volunteer Camp of Exercise to qualify for camp grant under Indian Volunteer Regulations shall be considered to be the average attendance throughout the period of the camp.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, SEPT. 24. PARIS, SEPT. 25.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Court and Personal.—The King at the end of last week drove through Cullen and other small towns in Banffshire and was warmly greeted by the inhabitants; and on Monday, he visited Fort William and had an enthusiastic reception.—The Queen is not expected to return to England till about the end of October.—The Prince of Wales has given a ball to the servants of Abergeldie, at which the Princess of Wales and Prince Edward joined in the dances.—Lord Lytton has decided to develop his Knebworth estate on the lines of the Letchworth Garden City.

Accidents.—A Bradford watchman who was unable to swim jumped into the local canal to save a boy and both were drowned.—A number of motor-car accidents are reported.

Discovery of a Mummified Body.—A mummified body which is supposed to be that of the widow of Thomas, Earl of Kent, who afterwards married the Black Prince and was mother of Richard II., has been found in a garden at Stamford, the site of a former Black Friars monastery.

Ecclesiastical.—The Rev. R. J. Campbell, of the City Temple, has been appointed a joint minister of the King's Weigh House Church.—A mission has been sent to Stockholm by the Archbishop of Canterbury in response to the invitation of the Archbishop of Upsala with the object of negotiating an alliance between the Church of England and the Church of Sweden.

International Press Conference.—The Conference of International Associations of the Press is being held in London.

Ireland.—A demonstration has taken place in Dublin in support of the Gaelic Leagues demand that the Irish language should be made a compulsory subject in the new National University.—Captain O'Meagher Condon, who in 1867 was sentenced to death in connexion with the murder of Sergeant Brett at Manchester and was afterwards reprieved, and is now in Ireland as a delegate of the American Irish, continues to receive popular ovations in that country.—The annual report of the Estates Commissioners under the Irish Land Act, 1903, has been published.—It is stated that Mr. William O'Brien proposes to re-enter politics.—Mrs. Hall, whose boycotting was the occasion of the recent disbandment of a branch of the United Irish League, has published a detailed account of the persecution to which she was subjected. The Roman Cathelic Bishop of Galway has denounced the murder of a police constable and has warned the people of the dangers of secret societies.

Labour.—A return of the proceedings of distress committees in England and Wales shows a remarkable increase in the nuembers of applicants for relief under the unemployed Workmen Act 1905—the numbers in the year ended March 31, 1909, being more than double those of the year before.—Seven hundred men employed at the Glasgow Labour colony have been dismised owing to the lack of funds availsble for wages.—The South Wales Coal Owners' Association had decided to leave the questions in dispute between the employers and the employed to the decision of the Conciliation Board.

Law and Police.—An old man who had been in prison for discharging a revolver at a workhouse-master was arrested on his release and charged with the murder of Mrs. Luard, but when brought before the magistrates at Sevenoaks was liberated.—The further trial of Harry Benson, of the International Securities Corporation, has been postponed owing to the illness of the Judge at the Central Criminal Court, Mr. Justice Coleridge.—The driver of the motor-car which ran into a battery of the Territorial Field Artillery last month on Salisbury Plain and killed a gunner has been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter.

London.—An agitation has been started against the election of Sir John Knill to the Lord Mayoralty on the ground that he is a Roman Catholic. There was a similar agitation against the election of Sir John's father 17 years ago.—Two 15th century windows have been discovered in the Guildhall, remnants of the building of 1411 which was destroyed in the Great Fire.

Naval and Military.—Fleet-Surgeon C. G. Matthews, charged before a court-martial with behaving contemptuously towards Commander R. H. Walters and disobeying his commands, has been acquitted.—Vice-Admiral Prime Louis of Battenberg having complained of injury done to his men by bad drink when the Atlantic Fleet was last at Queenstown, the local whisky is to be strictly tested in view of another visit of the Fleet to Cork Harbour.—The operations for the recovery of the lost submarine C 11 have been abandoned and a funeral service has been held on the quarter-deck of the cruiser Vindictive over the spot where the submarine now rests. The torpedo-boat destroyer Itchen has gone ashore near Kirkwall.

Parliament.—The Royal Assent to the South Africa Bill was signified on Monday.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has made a substantial concession to landowners in respect of income-tax assessment under the Schedule A.—The House of Lords has made several important amendments in the Housing Bill.

Political.—The Prime Minister at Birmingham declared that rejection or mutilation of the Finance Bill by the House of Lords would be equal to revolution and that the Liberals were ready for any such challenge.—Mr. Balfour also speaking at Birmingham said the question of the Budget was a question for the decision of the country, which would certainly prefer tariff reform to Socialism.—Sir R. Perks, M.P., treasurer of the Liberal League has expressed views of the Budget similar to those of Lord Rosebery.—A member of Parliament started to smoke a briar pipe in Grand Committee last week.

Shipping.—The chairman of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board declares that no loss to Liverpool is involved in the calling of the Atlantic liners at Holyhead and Fishguard, as only the passengers are landed at those places who formerly went direct from Liverpool landing stage to London.—The Bullard King liner Umbilli has been wrecked at Cape Point near Cape Town with the loss of one life.—The training ship Port Jackson, with 37 naval cadets on board, has left Gravesend for Sydney, and it is expected back in the Thames next June.—The Mauretania has made the passage from New York to Queenstown in 4 days 13 hours 41 minutes, and now holds all the eastward and westward records for best daily runs, fastest passages, and highest average spead per hour.—A report that the Waratah was seen on fire 180 miles from Durban on July 27 is discredited.

Sporting.—In the last match of their tour, that with Mr. Cochrane's XI at Bray, the Australians narrowly escaped defeat, their opponents, with four wickets in hand, requiring only six runs to win when stumps were drawn.—A 24 hours' open amateur walking race at the London Stadium was won by Mr. T. Payne (North Shields), who covered 127 miles 542 yards.

Woman Suffrage.—At Birmingham women have been sent to prison for a month for throwing stones at a train in which the Prime Minister was travelling and others have been severely punished for other offences of violence on the same occasion.—Three woman suffragists in Dundee prison, after fasting for four days, have been released in a state of collapse.

Women Surgeons.—The Home Secretary has approved the new by-laws of the Royal College of Surgeons for the admission of women to the examinations for the diplomas of the college.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Congress of Empire Chambers of Commerce has passed many important resolutions.—Mr. Cook, the Commonwealth Minister of Defence, has introduced a Defence Bill, which provides for the compulsory training of males from the age of 12 to 20.—The New South Wales Legislative Assembly has offered the Commonwealth 900 square miles of territory for the building of the Federal capital.

Canada.—The Minister of Labour for Quebec states that no request has been received from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway for permission to use Asiatic Labour.—The Manufacturers' Association has adopted resolutions on Imperial defence and other subjects.

THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Harriman's Estate.—Mr. Harriman left the whole of his estate—estimated variously at from £10,000,000 to £40,000,000—to his wife.

The President's Tour.—In the course of his tour President Taft made a speech at Chicago, in which he denounced the administration of the law as a disgrace to civilization.

Lord Charles Beresford.—Speaking in New York, Lord Charles Beresford appealed for the co-operation of the English-speaking peoples for the prevention of wars.

FOREIGN.

Austria.—Count von Aehrenthal's annexation policy is estimated to have cost the Empire some £30,000,000.

China.—The boycott of the British shipping companies on the Yang-tsze River consequent upon an alleged assault by a British policeman on a Chinese coolie, who afterwards died, continues. The petition to the Regent of a young official who recently "sacrificed his life in order to display patriotism" is published.

France.—The Minister of Finance intends to meet the deficit of £8,000,000 by taxes on advertisements, posters, motor-cars, wine, and tobacco and by a new scheme of death duties.

Germany.—The Socialist Congress has condemned its resolution repudiating all co-operation with the Liberals.—The fifth German Dreadnought, which is said to be of over 20,000 tons displacement, is to be launched on Saturday.

Greece.—It is reported from Athens that the King has abandoned the idea of abdication.—M. Theotoki has deferred a definite decision with regard to his avowed intention of resigning the leadership of his party and his seat in the Chamber.

Holland.—The Government contemplates an increase of the death duties, a revision of the Customs tariff, and the establishment of a general income-tax to meet the considerable deficit which is expected on the next financial year.

Morocco.—It is reported that the Sultan enraged by the representations of the foreign Consuls, has had the Pretender put to death.

Spain.—The Liberal journalists who were received by the King on the question of the Press censorship were delighted with their reception.—The campaign against the riffs has met with a notable success this week.

British Trade Routes.—Lord Charles Beresford has written a letter upon the danger of leaving British trade routes unprotected.

Drama.—The "Brass Bottle" a farcical play, by Mr. F. Anstey, has been produced at the Vaudville Theatre.

Polar Exploration.—Commander Peary has expressed his regret that he did not take Captain Bartlett with him in the last marches to the North Pole. The commander's negro attendant claims to have assisted in hoisting the Stars and Stripes at the Pole.—The Commander arrived at Sydney, Nova Scotia, on Tuesday, and Dr. Cook on the same day landed in New York, where he had a popular reception. Dr. Cook's narrative in the "New York Herald" is continued.

Obituary of the week.—Sir Thomas Bent, ex-Premier of Victoria; rear-admiral Pollard; Mr. Bryan Cookson, assistant at the Cambridge Observatory; Mr. Peter Barr, "the Daffodil King"; Captain E. M. Dayrell, R. N.; Governor Johnson, of Minnesota; Mr. William Turnour, Viscount Hinton.—The body of Mr. John Davidson, the poet, has been recovered, and after an inquest it was buried at sea on Tuesday.—"Times."

LORD KITCHENER'S SPEECH.

In reply to "Memor's letter regarding the similarity of the farewell speeches of Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener a correspondent writes to the "Times":—Sir,—Your correspondent "Memor" is surely somewhat dull of wit. To "imitation" and "coincidence" is there not a third alternative apparent to explain the identity of Lord Kitchener's and Lord Curzon's farewell speeches to India, viz., irony? Here is Lord Kitchener, the despised and rejected of Lord Curzon as a military reformer, calmly taking the latter's description of his civil administration and applying it word for word and point by point to the great measures of Army reorganisation which all the world admits and applauds. That Lord Kitchener can do so with common consent is beyond question. To have put his answer (after a long and dignified silence) in this particular form is a delightful stroke of irony, quite in accordance with a dialectical method familiar to the House of Commons. The coarser grain of political debate, or the temptation to make good his point, generally leads a speaker to disclose the analogy on the spot; but Lord Kitchener, with a fine touch of strategy, stopped just at the point calculated to entrap such erudite but ingenuous critics as "Memor."—I write only as an

OBSERVER.

Sept. 21.

Sir,—I have no desire to express any opinion upon the amusing reappearance of certain remarks of mine when I left India in 1905 in the farewell speech of Lord Kitchener in 1909, but I cannot allow to pass in entire silence the extraordinary statements of "Observer" in your paper of to-day.

This writer speaks of Lord Kitchener as "the despised and rejected of Lord Curzon as a military reformer," and as the author of "great measures of Army reorganisation which all the world admits and applauds."

The facts are that Lord Kitchener came out to India as Commander-in-Chief mainly in consequence of my earnest and repeated requests for his services, that the post was kept open for him for nearly three years, and that in his measures of Army reorganisation he received my hearty and consistent support. He and I differed on a grave constitutional and administrative issue, which had nothing to do with the Army reorganisation of which "Observer" speaks.

I make this correction only in the interests of historical truth.—I am, Sir, yours obediently.

CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

1, Carlton House Terrace, S. W., September 22.

With regard to a suggestion that Lord Kitchener's Private Secretary wrote Lord K.'s speech, and cribbed from Lord Curzon, a correspondent tells an old story about the Duke of Wellington. He was told that he would live longer in people's memory on account of the beautiful English of the "Wellington Despatches" than on account of any of his victories. The Duke is said to have replied, "Yes! I never thought that Gurwood had it in him!" Gurwood was the Duke of Wellington's Private Secretary.

The enclosed extract from a letter of the Rev. Charles Kingsley appears to me so singularly pertinent to the present political situation writes "Arthur Pallisor, Junior.," in the "Times," that I venture to send it to you, in the hope that through the medium of your columns it may again attract the national attention. The letter itself was written at Eversely 43 years ago, surely an instance of "prophetic strain":—

"The Peers are the incarnation of the hereditary principle. I look on them, therefore, as what they are in fact—not a caste, not even a class, but a certain number of specimens of a class, chosen out by the accident (and a very fair choice, because it prevents quarrels and popular intrigues) of being eldest sons. I look on them as the representatives not only of every younger brother, etc., of their own kin, and of every family which has ever intermarried with them . . . . but as the representatives of every man who has saved up enough to buy a silver fork, a picture, a Yankee clock, or anything in fact which he wishes to hand to his children. I hold that while Mr. ——may, if he likes, claim to be represented merely by the House of Commons, his plate and house is represented by the House of Lords, and that if the House of Lords were abolished, Mr.—'s children would discover that fact by the introduction of laws which would injure the value of all heritable property, would tax (under the name of luxuries) the products of art and civilisation, would try to drive capital into those trades which afforded most employment for unskilled labour and supplied most the temporary necessities of the back and belly, and would tend to tax the rich for the sake of the poor, with very ugly results to civilisation."—"Kingsley's Life and Letters," II, 12, 1866.

DEATH OF AN OLD KARACHI RESIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 8.

Mr. W. H. Barrell, for many years head clerk to the Port Officer, Karachi, died this morning. Deceased was an old and well known resident of Manora and was exceedingly popular and well-liked by all who knew or came in contact with him. The funeral takes place this evening at Manora.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIANS IN ZANZIBAR.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, Sept. 21, Sir H. Cotton asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware that a mass meeting of Indians was held last Sunday in Zanzibar to demonstrate their dissatisfaction with recent legislation limiting their liberties and injuriously affecting their commercial interests; and whether he would inquire into the matter with a view of remedying the grievances of the Indian population in Zanzibar.

Dr. Rutherford asked a similar question.

Sir E. Grey: I have received a telegram from the chairman of the meeting, stating that a memorial has been addressed to me. Until that memorial reaches me I shall not be in a position to consider the matter as I am unaware of the nature of the grievances alleged; but I shall, of course, give it due consideration when the facts are before me.

INDIAN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AND THE CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the judgment of Mr. Garlick, magistrate of Dinagepore, in Eastern Bengal, in a recent dacoity case in which he refers to the fact that the wives of the accused persons were sent for by the police, and adds that it is a common practice of the police when they wish to recover stolen property to send for the wives of the persons accused and try to get them to reveal where it is; and to the further remark by the magistrate in the same judgment that the police frequently quickened the witnesses answers with a cut from their riding canes, and that without such methods of examination he did not suppose that the police would get any information at all; and whether the Secretary of State proposes to make any inquiry into these allegations.

Sir Henry Cotton also asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the circumstances of a trial at Tezpur, in Assam, in which two men stood charged with murder in connection with the attempted loot of treasure which was being conveyed to the Bindakuri tea estate; to the fact that a third man originally sent up for trial committed suicide in gaol, after recording on the prison wall that although he was innocent of the crime he had been coerced and frightened by the police; to the fact that a fourth man turned approver, and that on his evidence the first two accused were, at an earlier trial found guilty and sentenced to death; to the fact that the High Court ordered a retrial on the ground of improper police evidence, and that at this retrial they were acquitted; and to the further fact that the Criminal Investigation Department officer connected with this case was Inspector Shevagat Ali Chowdhry, whose conduct had previously been condemned by the High Court in the Commilla shooting case of 1907 and the recent Nattore mail robbery case; and if the Secretary of State will inquire whether the services of this police officer, whose grave faults have so often been brought to notice, are still retained by the Government.

Master of Elibank: Perhaps my hon. friend will permit me to answer his two questions together. The Secretary of State has seen newspaper reports of the cases referred to, and these no doubt engage the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor. The authorities, as I have repeatedly stated, are trying to effect improvement in a police force that is drawn almost entirely from the Indian people. Isolated cases of misconduct in so large a force are inevitable, but the local Governments, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, must be trusted to deal with such cases as they arise.

Sir H. Cotton: Will not the Secretary of State make some inquiry into these alleged practices, which, according to the official magistrate, appear to be quite common?

Master of Elibank: I have said that the Secretary of State is of opinion that these cases must be dealt with by the Lieutenant-Governors and the local Governments.

Mr. MacNeill: Has the Indian Government communicated with Mr Garlick and asked him whether he made the statements alleged to have been made and reproduced in the printed report; and if he made them can these things be allowed in any civilised Service.

Master of Elibank: I have said that the Secretary of State has only seen the newspaper reports of the case referred to, and is of opinion that they should be left to the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor himself.

Sir H. Cotton: Does not the hon. gentleman think that the gravity of the case is of sufficient importance for any inquiry to be made?

Master of Elibank: I have given the Secretary of State's answer, and I cannot add to it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr MacNeill: Will the Secretary of State direct the attention of the Indian Government to these things?

Master of Elibank: No doubt these questions and replies will in due course reach the Government of India.

Sir H. Cotton: Will the Under-Secretary represent to the Secretary of State the very strong feeling held by the House of Commons on the subject?

The Speaker: Hon. members will kindly put down further questions.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS AND THE P.W.D.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any appointment of assistant engineers in the Indian Public Works Department have recently been made; and, if so, how many are Europeans and Indians respectively.

Master of Elibank: Thirty-nine assistant engineers have recently been appointed to the Indian Public Works Department. Thirty-six are Europeans and three Indians.

THE JAM OF JAMNAGAR AND MR. P. KESAVJI.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the notice of the Government of India has been drawn, by petition or otherwise, to the fact that a Hindoo merchant in Bombay, named Mr. Premchand Kesavji, who is a native of Jamnagar, has been sentenced to a term of ten years' hard labour and confiscation of property by his Highness the Jam, on certain criminal charges without any regular trial by the judicial courts of the State; and whether any information as to the nature of the charges, the mode of trial, and the punishment inflicted is in the possession of the Government; and, if not, will he obtain, as soon as possible, the particulars of this act of the Jam.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State has no information relating to this case. It is the established policy of the Government of India not to interfere in the internal affairs of a native state except in the case of gross mal-administration. In the absence, therefore, of any authentic statement of the whole facts the Secretary of State is not prepared to move in the matter.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS IN INDIA.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: How many technical schools are provided by the Government of India for training students in engineering together with their accommodation, length of course average number of students in attendance during the last five years, and distribution throughout India.

Master of Elibank: I think the hon. member will find the information he requires at pages 168-175 of Parliamentary Paper Cd. 4635.

PERSONS IN CONFINEMENT.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the Government will grant a Return showing the names of the persons in India who are now in confinement under the provisions of Bengal Regulation III. of 1818 and kindred Regulations, and the places in which they are confined.

Master of Elibank: The answer to the hon. member's question is in the affirmative.

CONDUCT OF THE INDIAN POLICE.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the policemen affected by the allegations of torture, outrage, and manipulation of evidence made by the judges of the Punjab Chief Court eight months ago in the Galan Bano case have been, and are still, retained in the service of the Punjab Government; and, if so whether he can say upon whose advice, and after what inquiry, the views of Mr. Justice Robertson and Mr. Justice Rattigan as to the conduct of the police have been set aside by the Executive.

Master of Elibank: The Chief Court did not find that the allegations of torture by the police made in this case were proved; they were of opinion that on the evidence before them there was a strong case for a departmental inquiry. This inquiry has been held and the report has been submitted to the Government of India, who have asked the Local Government for further information on certain points. Until a final report has been received the Secretary of State is unable to make any statement on the subject.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the attention of the Secretary of State has been called to the judgment delivered on June 12 at Rawul Pindi by Mr. Dundas, the sessions judge, in the case of six men charged with murder upon a confession alleged to have been extorted from one Ghulam Mohammad by torture, the torture being described by the learned judge as racking, and the marks having been seen by him on the accused's legs and arms; whether the judge held that the investigation by the police was open to the charge of bribery as well as of torture, that their conduct called for inquiry, and that the accused ought to be acquitted; and whether he can state what steps the Government of the Punjab has taken to bring home to the policemen concerned their responsibility for what took place.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State has no information on this subject. He has no doubt that the Local Government will deal sternly with any members of the police force against whom offences of this nature may be proved. He will inquire as to the facts.

MR. ALI IMAM AND THE INDIAN REFORMS.

On Wednesday, Sept. 22, Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If it is the intention of the Secretary of State to invite any expression of opinion from Mr. Ali Imam, during his visit to this country, upon the reforms or any part of the reforms about to be set up in the system of government in India; and, if so, will he say if the Government regard Mr. Ali Imam as an accredited representative of the Mahomedan community in India.

Master of Elibank: As the noble Lord is aware, the task of framing regulations under the Indian Councils Act rests primarily with the Government of India. They are in close consultation with the representatives of the various interests concerned and report to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State does not consider it proper or usual in such circumstances to make statements as to the persons from whom he intends, or does not intend, to invite an expression of opinion.

BOMB-THROWING IN EASTERN BENGAL.

On Thursday, Sept. 23, Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received any official reports from the Government of India to the effect that a bomb had been thrown at train in Eastern Bengal with the object of securing £90,000, which was known to be aboard the train, to be used in furtherance of the Anarchist cause; that the three natives in charge of the treasure showed great courage, pulled the communication cord, and refused to leave the treasure van, which was shattered; and that the bomb used was one of an extremely high explosive power; and, if not, whether the Government of India are taking any and, if any, what steps under the Press Law or otherwise, to put an end to the transmission of such unfounded statements.

Mr. Mackarness asked a similar question.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State has no official knowledge of the report referred to, and with regard to the last part of the question of the hon. member for Merthyr, I would remind him that Reuter's message was apparently a "bona fide" report based on the statement made by the Indians in charge of the van. The Government can scarcely undertake to deal with every unfounded statement in the Press that forms the basis of questions on India in this House.

Mr. Keir Hardie: What authority has the Under Secretary for saying that this unfounded report was based on statements made by those in charge of the van?

Master of Elibank: We have no official knowledge at the India Office. The only report I have seen is Reuter's telegram in the "Times."

Mr. Keir Hardie: In view of the strict interpretation of the law applied to the native Press with regard to reports concerning Europeans, will the India Office consider the advisability of applying this law to unfounded reports that cause bitter irritation when referring to natives?

The Speaker: The hon. gentleman must give notice.

Mr. Macneill: Will the hon. gentleman ask the Secretary of State to take steps to deport some of the members of this brigade of libellers?

The Speaker: That also requires notice. (Laughter.)

"PUBLIC OPINION" NO. 2,500.

"Public Opinion" published its 2,500th number on Friday, September 24th. The first number of this well-known weekly review was published 48 years ago on October 5th, 1861.

The editor in this week's issue calls attention to the history of "Public Opinion," and the stirring days in which it was started.

The title of "Public Opinion" was suggested by Sir Robert Peel to George Jacob Holyoake when he said that "England was governed by opinion." It was an immediate success and won a big circulation both at home and abroad.

To turn over the pages of the volumes of "Public Opinion" for the last 48 years is to see the whole panorama of the world's activity and to know what men were thinking and saying in those years, and the 2,500th number of "PublicOpinion" issued to-day shows how interesting is the matter published both then and now.

When "Public Opinion" was young Lord Palmerston was Prime Minister, the Prince Consort died, King Edward came of age, Thackeray was editing the "Cornhill," Victor Hugo was writing his famous novel "Les Miserables," "Punch" had not attained its majority, the Civil War was raging in the United States and Abraham Lincoln was wrestling to save the Union, Europe was disturbed from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, France was in Rome and Austria in Venice, Muzzini and Garibaldi were striving to unite Italy, "with or without or against the Monarchy."

In England we had the cotton famine, controversies about wooden ships versus ironclads, about the income tax, church rates, and the Thames Embankment. And what men did and said about all these matters is duly recorded in "Public Opinion."

Dr. W. R. Nicoll tells us that "Public Opinion" was much prized by Thomas Carlyle, and was one of the best journals he read. George Meredith was one of its admirers, and Mr. Bernard Shaw's first contibution to the press was published in its pages in the form of a letter criticising Moody and Sankey.

But no paper can live on its history or traditions as Fleet Street to-day bears witness. And "Public Opinion" has no need to make the attempt. "Its circulation has doubled within the last eighteen months;" it is now in high favour wherever it is known.

Letters are received from such diverse places as Manchuria, the Zambesi, Fiji, and British Columbia, and a glance at the world-wide addresses in its subscription books bears witness to its popularity abroad. One reader writes to say that when exploring in Africa he sent his native runner a hundred miles to get his "Public Opinion."

The object of "Public Opinion," which is edited by Percy L. Parker, is, while focussing the opinions and views of the week as given in the world's best newspapers, magazines, and books, to emphasise those movements and opinions which are becoming important and which promise to loom large in the future.

"ENGLAND TO BLAME."

German Views on the Increase of Armaments.

Berlin, September 24.

On the eve of to-morrow's launch of the first German super-Dreadnought, the 20,500-ton battleship Heligoland, from the private yards of Messrs. Howaldt at Kiel, three representative spokesmen of the highest diplomatic, naval and military opinion reiterate the German irrevocable "no" to the question of a naval understanding with England. Their views are published in the October "Deutsche Revue," the foremost German review, which is often officially inspired.

Prince Lichnowsky, a distinguished member of the Diplomatic Service, Vice-Admiral von Ahlefeld, and an anonymous General, described as "one of our first military experts," are the authorities who join in the assurance that England is wasting time in seeking to negotiate with Germany in regard to armaments. Their statements are replies to an article by Lord Avebury published in the same number.

Lord Avebury concludes as follows:—"We do not propose disarmament; that is Utopian—we merely wish to initiate a discussion regarding the limitation of armaments, and especially of naval armaments."

Prince Lichnowsky says: "However desirable I think an agreement satisfactory to both parties is hardly attainable, and belongs to the realm of Utopia."

Vice-Admiral von Ahlefeld says: "It is easy to prove that England, and decidedly not Germany, is to blame for the conditions of which Lord Avebury complains."

POLAR EXPLORATION.

Commander Peary.

Commander Peary arrived at Sydney, Nova Scotia, on Sept. 21, the Roosevelt having anchored off Paul Island overnight. Mrs. Peary and her children, who were on board Mr. James Ross's yacht, joined Commander Peary on the 20th. All manner of craft moved down the bay when the Roosevelt was signalled from Low Point Lighthouse. The mayor, Mr. Richardson, the United States Consul, Mr. Kehl, and several of the leading citizens went to greet Commander Peary and on his entrance to the harbour boarded the Roosevelt and presented the explorer with an address of welcome from the City Council of Sydney. Commander Peary made a brief reply, but did not discuss the subject of his controversy with Dr. Cook.

Replying to a question telegraphed to him to Battle Harbour by the "New York Times" whether the report was true that he intended to lead an expedition to the Antarctic, Commander Peary telegraphed:—"My work in the field of either the Arctic or the Antarctic is at an end, although my services will always be available if desired in promoting organisation or other work in those regions."

Commander Peary has determined to remain in seclusion at his summer home in Maine and not to accept public honours. It is believed that he will wait till Dr. Cook submits his data to the University of Copenhagen.

An interesting account of the discovery of relics of former polar expeditions by Professor Macmillan and other companions of Commander Peary, while the latter was journeying to the Pole, has been sent to the "New York Times" by its correspondent, who returned to Sydney from Battle Harbour in the steamer "Tyrian." The camps used by Commander Peary in 1900 and 1906 were discovered practically intact in the Arctic ice by Professor Macmillan in latitude 83.30. The tent, though in rags, was still standing, and it was reoccupied by the party. Even footprints were easily distinguishable. Near Fort Conger, in Lady Franklin Bay, in latitude 81.44 they found the camp on the Greely expedition, and the party dined on potatoes, hominy, rhubarb, pemmican, and tea abandoned there a quarter of a century ago. Professor Macmillan says that they were still good.

The professor found observations within the shelter made by one of the members of the Greely expedition who perished. He described finding the hymn-book of Lieut. Kislingbury, who was lost with sixteen companions. The flyleaf bore the inscription:—"To dear Father from your affectionate son. May God be with you and return you safely to us. Besides this lay programmes of trotting races held in 1881 and the notes of a speech evidently made at a dinner given by the party during the Arctic night. The remains of the ill-fated polaris expedition in 1871 were discovered at the camp in thank God Harbour, Smith Sound and the Eskimo settlement at Cape Sheridan contained dinner plates from the Gjoa the ship in which Nmundsen navigated the North-West Passage. Cartridges left in the timber camp by the British expedition of Sir George Nares at Cape Sheridan in 1876 were still good after thirty-three years. A despatch from Mr. Borup, the official photographer, testifies to the unusually favourable conditions in the Arctic regions last year. He says:—"This has been a picnic from beginning to end compared with previous expeditions. It might be said that we travelled in Pullman cars, thanks to Commander Peary's thorough working out of the Arctic problem."

DR. COOK.

On the same day on which Commander Peary landed at Sydney, Dr. Cook set foot in New York. An excursion steamboat filled with admirers says the New York correspondent of the "Times," on Sept. 21, brought Dr. Cook ashore from the liner Oscar II. A band played on the deck, and all the craft in the harbour blew sirens as the explorer, wearing a wreath of white flowers which had been placed about his neck by a young lady, neared the shore. When he did land at Brooklyn the demonstration of welcome was overwhelming. People lined the streets and crowded porches, balconies, and even roofs, to catch a glimpse of this blue-eyed, well-groomed man, who, after being rescued by the police from the enthusiastic mob at their pier, was driven with his wife and children in a motor car, followed by hundreds of other cars and straggling lines of vehicles of every description. Finally he reached the Bushwick Club, and there escaped the further attentions of the crowd.

In a statement which the explorer issued for the Press, he says he has brought his story and data with him, and his narrative with all his observations will be published shortly. He declares that all the accusations against him are based on ignorance of the supplementary data he possesses, and he is confident that he can persuade scientists of the truth of his claim to have reached the Pole. He hopes that the Eskimo witnesses will be in New York this year and he expects that Mr. Whitney, who "has complete knowledge of all the facts," will return about the middle of October. Dr. Cook also is quoted as saying that the latter has with him "my instruments and some delicate data." It appears that all his thermometrical observations were taken in the Fahrenheit scale.

In an interview Dr. Cook said he had done with Arctic exploration. As for the South Pole, he would leave that to Capt. Scott and Lieut. Shackleton.

Ottawa, Sept. 21.—The following wireless telegram has been received from the steamer Oscar II. by way of Cape race:—"To the Governor-General of Canada. —I wish to thank you for sending a ship to the Arctic in 1908 under Capt. Bernier with supplies. Kindly express to the people of Canada my heartfelt appreciation of their liberal help.—Frederick A. Kook."

THE SOUTH POLE EXPEDITIONS.

Capt. Scott has received a letter from the President of the Royal Geographical Society assuring him of the help of the officers of the society in his renewed efforts to reach the South Pole.

The British Antarctic Expedition, 1910, has issued the following statement from the offices in Victoria Street, S.W.:—"Arrangements have been made for the purchase of the steamship "Terra Nova" for the British Antarctic Expedition, 1910. The "Terra Nova" is the largest and strongest of the old Scottish whalers, built at Dundee in 1884. She is 187 ft. length and 31 1-2ft. in beam, that is, 15ft. longer but 2 1-2ft. narrower than the Discovery. She is considered the best ship ever launched for the Greenland whale trade, and has always been a most profitable possession to her owners. Of late years, consequent on some decline in the whaling business, she has been occupied in seal hunting in the northern waters, sailing regularly from St. John's Newfoundland." Capt. Scott stated yesterday that the Terra Nova is a great deal larger than the Nimrod. The increased size is necessary for the more extensive plant of the expedition.

"Reuter's Agency" learns that Dr. W. S. Bruce, Director of the Scottish Geographical Laboratory, having concluded his expediton to Spitzbergen, is now continuing his efforts towards the despatch of his South Polar expedition. The three main objects of the Antarctic journey are extensive oceanographical research in the Weddell Sea, the crossing of the Antarctic continent from the Weddell Sea, to the Ross Sea, and the exploration of the lands to the east and west of Coats Land.

Mr. Shackleton's ship, the Nimrod, arrived at the Temple Pier on Sept. 22. She left her berth in the East India Docks at 6 o'clock in the morning, and was towed up the river, Mr. Shackleton going aboard at Tunnel Pier. To enable the vessel to pass under the bridges it had been necessary to dismast her and to take down the funnel. These were towed up on a lighter, and after the Nimrod's arrival shears were rigged in order to refix the mast and funnel in readiness for public inspection. It is expected that the public will be admitted to view the interior of the vessel in a few days, and that she will remain open for some weeks.

Mr. Robert Gardner won the United States Amateur Golf Championship, defeating Mr. H. C. Egan in the final.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GREECE.

The "Neue Freie Presse" dates from Athens a statement that King George has abandoned the idea of abdication which he entertained for some time. This change, it adds, is due to the conviction acquired by King George that the movement among the officers is not anti-dynastic, and also to the advice of foreign Courts that he should not think of leaving the Throne.

The Greek Minister at Constantinople has informed the Turkish Government that Greece has no intention of acceding to the request made by the Cretans that they should be permitted to elect representatives to the Greek Chamber of Deputies.

MOROCCO.

The special correspondent of the "Times" at Melilla describes extensive-operations which were undertaken by 15,000 Spanish troops on Sept. 20. A successful advance was made, the Spaniards at the end of the day holding the peninsula from sea to sea.

The special correspondents of two English journals had a narrow escape during the engagement between the Spanish troops and the Moor. They were watching the fight from a kraal when a party of Moors fired on them and killed their horses. The Spaniards then fired on the Moors at 100 yards range, but the correspondents were not touched.

A furious attack was made on the Spanish troops who were bivouacking on the ground won in the fighting of Sept. 20. They were easily repulsed. Gen. Marina's operations have greatly impressed the Riffs.

In a note to be handed to each of the diplomatic representatives at Tangier, the Maghzen protests against what it describes as the violation of the Algeciras Act by Spain and asks for the intervention of the powers to safeguard Moorish territory and to stop the bloodshed.

The following telegram from Fez, dated Sept. 13, was received in Paris on Sept. 17th:—"Bu Hamara was executed within the Palace on Sunday evening, the 12th inst. It appears that this step was due to the rage of Mulai Hafid after receiving the foreign Consuls and hearing their representations concerning the torturing of prisoners. The Sultan returned to the Palace and ordered the execution of Bu Hamara, who was shot in the presence of the Imperial harem. Owing to delay in receiving payment, 1,300 soldiers have deserted."

The Paris correspondent of the "Times," however in a telegram of Sept. 19 says:—A rumour which has reached Paris in a Tangier telegram as to the summary execution of the Roghi, Bu Hamara, by the Sultan, has caused much surprise here. The Tangier telegram states on the authority of native sources that the execution of the Pretender on Sunday, the 12th inst., was preceded by horrible tortures, and that he was ultimately thrown into a den of wild beasts. The feeling excited in Paris is aggravated by the fact that the execution took place on the morrow of the Sultan's interview with the European Consuls, who had asked for an audience in order to protest officially against Mulai Hafid's treatment of the Roghi's followers. The sinister vengeance of the Sultan in these circumstances inspires bitterly sarcastic comments in the French Press.

The Spanish forces in Morocco are described as being astride the peninsula in echelon formation, General Tovar being in front to the right, General Sotomayor in the centre, and Melilla to the left.

M. Pichon, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has instructed M. Regnault, who is interim doyen of the Diplomatic Corps at Tangier, to inform his colleagues that, in the opinion of the French Government, the question raised by the Maghzen's protest is one that must be settled between the Spanish and Moroccan Governments.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The German Imperial Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, arrived at Vienna on Sept. 19 in order to pay his respects to the Emperor Francis Joseph and to make the acquaintance of Count von Aehrenthal. He was received on the 20th by the Emperor, who in the evening gave a banquet in his honour at Schonbrunn.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred on Herr von Bethmann Hollweg the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen. The Imperial Chancellor, in a statement to a newspaper, expressed his high admiration for the Emperor, who, he said, was the most remarkable and interesting phenomenon on a throne.

While the Vienna Press on the whole treats the German Imperial Chancellor cordially, remarks the Vienna correspondent of the "Times" several journals take him to task for his effusiveness, more specially with regard to the Austrian Emperor. In a conversation with a representative of the Press, who asked him whether the competition in armaments would ever find a limit, the Imperial Chancellor referred his interlocutor to what the British Premier said in Parliament.

At a Council held at Budapest on Sept. 22 the Hungarian Cabinet instructed the Premier, Dr. Wekerle, to urge upon the Crown the desirability of removing the Cabinet from office.

Although the question of the Austro-Hungarian Dreadnoughts appears not to have been settled at the joint conference of Ministers, the Zeit publishes a semi-official article outlining a naval programme of sixteen "Dreadnoughts" as a "means to the establishment of an international situation guaranteeing peace."

The General Committee of the Sydney Citizens "Dreadnought" Fund has approved the proposal to allocate half the money to a naval college and the other half to the establishment of training farms for the young British immigrants.

A Tiflis telegram states that regular communication by means of a service of motor-cars is about to be established between Tabriz and Julfa, on the Russo-Persian frontier. The contract, which is for ten years, has been awarded to an Italian firm.

GERMANY.

The German army manoeuvres ended on Sept. 17 in what must apparently be regarded as a "draw." The airship Zeppelin III., with Count Zeppelin on board, left Frankfurt for the battlefield, but did not arrive until hostilities had ceased and the Emperor had delivered his criticisms upon the operations. The vessel met with a slight mishap during the voyage.

The Emperor on Sept. 18 visited Munich, where he received the gold medallion of citizenship and attended the opening of the Schack Art Gallery, his gift to the town. In the course of a speech at the gallery he defined the function of the artist. His Majesty then proceeded to Altenburg.

The Socialist Congress at Leipzig on Sept. 18 adopted unanimously a motion claiming that the party was essentially "revolutionary" and was committed to tactics "based upon the class war."

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" states that M. Cochery, French Minister of Finance, means to meet the deficit of £8,000,000 by fresh taxation, and suggests an increased tax on alcohol and a tax on new wine shops. A sum is to be raised by means of State certification of Boreaux Burgundy, and Champagne vines. A new scheme of death duties will be introduced.

The Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has adopted, with certain modifications, the Navy Estimates as presented by the present Government which augment the total amount demanded by the preceding Government—nearly £14,000,000—by nearly £1,250.0 0.

M. Poincare, ex-Minister of Finance, speaking at Belfort on Sunday, September 19, dealt with the question of an income-tax, and said that the Senate contained firm Republicans who, while resolved to introduce more justice into the French system of taxation, were not disposed to regard as an improvement any hypocritical reversion to the most irritating and arbitrary fiscal systems of the past. The professional politicians in the Chamber of Deputies constituted a serious danger, and he was convinced that proportional representation was the remedy.

M. Clemenceau in answer to questions of newspaper representatives, has expressed the view that the substitution of the "scrutin de liste" for "scrutin d'arrondissement" will not remove the inconveniences which are supposed to be peculiar to the latter.

A Paris correspondent states that a scandalous incident in connection with the anti-militarist campaign in France has taken place at Macon, where a flag belonging to a regiment stationed there has been desecrated. The incident was referred to at a meeting held in Paris to protest against the arrest of Senor Ferrer by M. Berve, the anti-militarist leader, who said that the idea of fatherland should be treated in the same fashion.

UNITED STATES.

Speaking at Chicago on Sept. 16, Mr. Taft, the President, condemned the administration of the criminal law as a "disgrace to our civilisation," and contrasted its delays with the speedy and businesslike procedure of the English Courts. He found that there were equally undue delays in the Civil Courts. A New York correspondent says that the President thinks that Congress should appoint a commission to devise reforms of the Federal Courts which may serve as a model to the State Courts.

Speaking at Winona, Minnesota, Mr. Taft characterised the Payne Bill as the best Tariff Bill that was ever passed by the Republican party said that it was a substantial achievement and direction of downward revision in the interests of the [illegible] nation. He declared that him to [illegible] country and the party required [illegible] accept the Bill and to have vetoed it would have rendered impossible the passage of important legislation affecting trusts, inter-State commerce, and the currency.

Mr. Taft, on Sept. 21, addressed an audience at Des Moines, Iowa, on the subject of railways and the proposed amendments of the Inter-State commerce Law. At Minneapolis the President met a party of Japanese merchants, and assured them of American friendship and good will, while warning them that America would have to be reckoned with in the struggle for the trade of the Orient.

Speaking at Denver on Sept. 21, Mr. Taft turned his attention to questions of taxation, defending the corporation tax, and pointing out how its scope could be enlarged by the co-operation of the States. He also advocated State legislation for the purpose of compelling the owners of swollen fortunes to divide them among their descendants, and not to keep them in a mass after their own death.

At a farewell dinner on Sept. 20, Mr. Crane, the new American Minister to China, said that the China was perfectly capable of solving alone the great problems before her if she could be kept free from menace, and that whatever was for the prosperity and benefit of the Chinese was the best thing for the United States.

The 300th anniversary of the discovery of the Delaware River by Henry Hudson was celebrated at Lewes, Delaware, on Sept. 22. The Dutch Minister to the United States was the guest of honour.

The death is announced from Rochester (Minnesota) of Mr. John A. Johnson, Governor of Minnesota, who had undergone an operation. Mr. Johnson, who was born in Minnesota in 1861, of Swedish parents, represented the St. Peter district of his native State in the Senate, and was elected Governor of Minnesota in 1904, a position which he retained in the State elections of 1906 and 1908. In the Presidential struggle of last year Governor Johnson sought nomination as a democratic candidate, but the claims of Mr. Bryan were preferred by the Denver Convention.

GERMANY AND SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

A Johannesburg correspondent says that the pressure of German and Belgian competition with British trade is steadily increasing in South Africa. The strides made by Germany are attributed to the scientific support of German manufacturers, first by shipping subsidies and railway debate granted by the State, and, secondly, by the co-operation of the great financial houses. The correspondent adds that the situation cries aloud for the definite adoption by the Governments and peoples of the empire of scientific methods.

MR. STEAD'S SPIRIT BUREAU.

Interview with a Dead Aviator.

Paris, September 25.

Mr. W. T. Stead relates in yesterday's "Matin" a conversation with M. Lefebvre, the dead aeroplanist, which, he states, took place in "Julia's Bureau," the call-office for spirits in Mowbray House, Norfolk-street, Strand.

Mr. Stead says that to talk of opening a spirit office between this world and the next would appear to be a surprising and fantastical proposition to many people, but it is nevertheless logical and practical. Every religion was founded on the conviction that another world exists, and the hypothesis of all religions and philosophy, and indeed the general instinct of humanity, suggests that after the change which we call death the personality survives.

"I created," says Mr. Stead, "'Julia's Bureau,' to put this question to a severe test. The result is beyond my expectation. In every ten cases where bereaved persons have asked the bureau to place them in communication with their dead five at least have declared their absolute conviction that their soi-disant 'dead' are in continual conscious communication with those who were forced to leave them.

Mr. Stead's conversation with the deceased aviator took place on September 16. Having received two communications from Julia, the clairvoyant said: "I hear another voice speaking." Quoting from his notes Mr. Stead states:—

The voice continued: "If you go to Chalons I shall accompany you."

Mr. Stead: Who is speaking?

The voice: 'I have been dead some time; my name is Lefebyre."

Neither Mr. Stead nor any of those present had heard of the name previously.

Mr. Stead then asked: "Do you know the Bolotoff aeroplane?"—Yes. Tell this young man not to be reckless, as his motor will probably not work properly. Don't fly yourself."

On the following day a further conversation was had with Lefebyre through the medium of Julia. Asked whether he was killed in an aeroplane accident Lefebvre replied: "Yes, I thought you knew."

Mr. Stead: "What caused your accident?"

The voice: "I had no time to think."

Mr. Stead: "In falling did you maintain your sang-froid?"

The voice: "The following is what happened, I was conscious I was falling, but before reaching the ground I became unconscious. I felt no pain or sensation in my physical body. It seemed as though my spirit was projected beyond me. I had a sensation of turning rapidly round in the air; then something snapped suddenly and I found myself in the air, flying above my mortal remains and the apparatus. This was not disagreeable. I became aware also of a very powerful being who calmed me."

Mr. Stead concludes by stating that he communicated Lefebvre's warning concerning Prince Bolotoff's moter to the Russian aviator, and curiously enough his first attempt to fly resulted in a slight accident.

END OF THE WORLD.

"Postponed for Twenty-Four Hours."

New York, September 24.

From every part of New England, as well as Virginia, disciples of the "later reign of the Apostolic church" or "Triune Immersonists," as they prefer to be called, have assembled in tents around the little wooden chapel, Ashdad, at West Duxbury, Massachusetts, to await the end of the world.

For more than a week past members of this strange sect, numbering 500, have been praying night and day in the certain conviction that at ten o clock this morning the top crust of the earth would peel off and the lost souls be hurled into a cauldron of fire. Last night many slept from exhaustion due to the prolonged orgie of frenzied exhortations, but they awoke early.

As the appointed time drew near they assembled in the chapel singing hymns. Just before ten o'clock the skies darkened and the prayers and wailings were doubled in intensity, but the heavens brightened and one of the leaders sprang up shouting: "I have received a revelation that the falling asunder of the earth is postponed for twenty-four hours.

In this expectation the disciples continued their prayers throughout to-day.

The Georgia negroes are in a state of intense excitement because of the report that the Judgment Day is at hand, and the churches are crowded with panic-stricken crowds.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

In a postscript to the second and concluding instalment of his article, Sir G. Birdwood amusingly says that the only "toad-in-a-hole" of which he can speak with authority is "the lusty De'nshire frog of a chank of beef baked in a large cloam dish with batter"—not a bad dish either. Sir George's boyhood was spent in the delightful west country shire to which he alludes. He gratefully accepts Sir J. Monteath's correction. "In a private letter," he goes on to state: "Sir James Monteath states that there is no sheer drop of 2,500 feet at 'Lodwick Point,' Mahaleshwen, into the Southern Konkan. I saw the horse leap from the point, silhouetted against the sky as picturesquely and impressively, as the camel on the monument to Gordon at Khartoum; and immediately afterwards looked down on it flattened out in the plain below; and the figure of the depth of the fall I erroneously give, is that, I presume, of the height of 'Lodwick Point' above the general level of the Southern Konkan, and certainly not above the very spot on which it actually lay dead. Both these errors, the one of omission, and the other of commission, shall be corrected in any permanent reproduction of this paper, with others in praise of India, I may yet publish before I cease altogether to live to the purposes of my foster 'motherland.'" This will be good news to his many friends, and they would also welcome his memoirs, which he has been so often asked to write.

POSTCRIPT.

Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, son of Sir Henry Cotton, M.P. and Editor of *India*, has been accepted as Liberal candidate for Dulwich. Mr. Cotton, is lively on the platform and he will give the Dulwich Liberals a run for their money, but he has not the ghost of a chance of being elected. Mr. Asquith would not be elected for Dulwich, so strong a Tory constituency is it.

TOO MANY FLYING WEEKS.

Why Some are Doomed to Failure.

NOT ENOUGH AVIATORS.

London, Sept. 25.

England seems to be following the example of other countries in announcing numerous aviation meetings to be held at sundry places with "all the leading aviators under contract to appear," and such like statements.

Already some of the French meetings have resulted in dismissal failures from a lack of flying men, and others are doomed to meet the same fate.

There is no doubt that in many places groups of speculators from England have attempted to get some of the best known French aviators to sign contracts to cross the Channel, either to give exhibition flights or to take part in competitions. There is also no doubt that the grand offers made by some of these people, which would probably never be fulfilled in cash payments, have left an element of doubt and distrust in the minds of many foreign aviators, and have rendered it a most difficult task for those who are managing a serious and sound financial meeting to collect all or most of the leading exponents of the new art.

It may be as well, therefore, to point out that practically all the principal flyers are appearing next week at Berlin from September 26 to October 3; that the majority then proceed to Port-Aviation (Juvisy) for the Paris Fortnight from October 3 to 17. Then it is believed (although no official statement has yet been made on the subject) the meeting at Blackpool, from October 18 to 23, is likely to have many, if not all, the noted experts taking part in the competitions, the Corporation of that town are now busily organising.

It may be added that as no regular competition can be held in England without the approval and consent of the Aero Club (which represents the Federation Aeronautique Internationale), and as the club have not yet been approached by any syndicate or person excepting the Blackpool Corporation it would appear that any other aviation schemes which have been announced for England cannot have reached a very advanced stage of organisation.

SPA AVIATION MEETING.

Spa, Sept. 24.

M. Paulhan, with his Voisin bi-plane, and M. Sommer, with his Farman bi-plane, made futile attempts to fly yesterday. M. Delagrange, with his graceful little Bleriot monoplane, made two separate rounds of the course, at a height of from 15 to 25 metres. The ease with which he rose was particularly noticed, his preliminary run along the ground not exceeding 30 metres.

In the afternoon the singal board announced the competition for length of time in the air. At about 3-45 M. Delagrange was again on the wing, and flew nearly three times round the course (about 6 kilometres) in 5min. 20sec., amid enthusiastic applause from the large crowd of spectators.

Princess Clementine, who watched the flight, attended by Mlle. de Bassompierre and General Daelman, stepped forward and congratulated M. Delagrange.

M. Paulhan again came out, but only succeeded in rising a few feet into the air and immediately returned to the ground.

A slight thunderstorm accompanied by a good deal of rain and a rising wind, came on about 4-30 and put an end to the day's proceedings.

Lieutenant Coanda had his planeur outside the shed, but was obliged to take it in without attempting a flight.

To-day was the most successful day of the meeting so far. MM. Delagrange and Sommer both made excellent flights.

Great interest was taken in M. Leblond's first important flight, which consisted of two circuits of the course.

AVIATORS AT BERLIN.

Berlin, Sept. 24.

All is in readiness for the opening on Sunday of the first General "Flying Week" at Johannisthal-Aldhershof, on the banks of the Spree, twenty-four miles south-west of Berlin. The sum of £8,000, in addition to cups and trophies, is offered by the German Aero Club.

Messrs. Orville Wright, Bleriot, Henry Farman, Latham, Rougier, Leblane, Edwards, De Caters, Sanchez-Besa, and Dufourc are the foreign aviators who have agreed to compete. The Germans are expecting great things from some of their own, and as yet unknown, aviators, especially the monoplanist, Herr Grade, the Magdeburg engineer, who will to-morrow try for the £2,000 Lanz prize for the best record attained by a purely German-built aeroplane.

The main event of the week is a speed competition for the Berlin Cup, the prize being £2,000.

RULES OF THE AIR.

Nancy, Sept. 24.

At the International Aeronautic Congress which has just closed at Nancy it was resolved in order to prevent accidents in the air, to draw up a series of aerial rules of the road on the basis of those used at sea, and to come to an understanding as to Customs regulations for aeronauts.

THE BLACKPOOL MEETING.

M. Deffers, a young aeronaut, who is at present making experimental flights at Juvisy in preparation for the Paris Aviation Week, has entered for the Blackpool flying meeting with a 33-h.p. monoplane of the Santos-Dumont type. M. Rougier has also formally entered, as well as Mr. Henry Farman.

Negotiations for the engagement of other aviators for Blackpool will be continued at Berlin, where most of the best known aviators are at present assembled. The Blackpool meeting is regarded as especially interesting by many of the aviators because of the facilities it offers for disposing of their aeroplanes in England.

The United States Navy Department is confronted with a probable reduction of the enlisted force through failures to re-enlist on the part of seaman and enginemen now in the service, as well as the pronounced decrease in the number of new enlistments, which the authorites attribute to the increasing demand for moderate as well as high-priced labour.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ONE ROYAL WEDDING.

The Royal wedding at Dingwall took the fancy of special correspondents mightily, says a writer in a London weekly. It was all very elaborate and wonderful, almost as elaborate as the wedding at Wood Norton two years ago, when another dispossessed prince gave his sister to the brother-in-law of the King of Spain. But it was not garish, and there was nothing of that somewhat too lavish display which, justly or unjustly, we have come to associate with Americans. Mrs. James Henry Smith and her daughter have exquisite taste, and their wish was that the ceremony, and everything appertaining thereto, should be as quiet as the position of the bridegroom and his family connections would permit.

A UNIQUE MATCH.

The circumstances surrounding the marriage of Prince Miguel of Braganza and Miss Anita Stewart are unique. She is the first American lady who has been received into a Royal house on equal terms, and the Emperor of the proudest Court in Europe has bestowed recognition upon her. What wonder that America is delighted, and regards the Highland wedding as compensation to national pride wounded over the affairs of the Duke of Abruzzi and Miss Katherine Elkins? Prince Miguel, too, is a rich man; but there has been no suggestion of anything but a love match.

IN THE CHURCH.

During her stay at Tulloch Castle, Miss Anita Stewart received daily instruction from Father Fraser, of Dingwall, but her formal reception into the Catholic Church was deferred until after her marriage. For that reason there was no Nuptial Mass, and the bride did not attend morning Mass with Prince Miguel and his family, cherishing the old superstition that it is unlucky to meet the bridegroom on the wedding day until the altar is reached. The service itself took place at noon in a church decorated almost out of recognition, and Prince Miguel was acclaimed by hundreds of admirers as he drove to St. Lawrence's in the glory of scarlet and gold uniform. The Highlanders love a romance and a fine man, and here they had both. The Prince is well-set-up, clean-shaven, fair-haired, blue-eyed, and remarkably like a handsome British sailor.

THE PRETTY PRINCESS ANITA.

Miss Stewart appeared pardonably nervous and was paler than usual, though exceedingly pretty in her Paris-made gown of embroidered chiffon and costly lace. She is of medium height, with a graceful, slim figure, dark hair and eyebrows, deep grey eyes, and creamy complexion; more Southern-looking by far than her bridegroom. Like all American girls, she carries herself and walks superbly, and her new position of Princess will be filled with consummate fitness. Her brother, who wore Highland dress like many of the men guests, escorted her, and Prince Francis Joseph acted as best man to his brother. The Seaforth Highlanders' band, stationed outside, performed the only music; there were no bridesmaids, and Dr. Chisholm, the venerable Bishop of Aberdeen, officiated and gave the short address.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Sept. 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr V H Forbes, B
Mr T Penwarden, B
Major E Illington, I M S, M
Major T H Symons, I M S, M
Mr H C Byrne, Bo
Col W E Phillips, C B, I A
Major G A Robertson, Deputy Sec, Mil Fin Dept
Major A K Rawlins, 24 Punj
Capt F Cooke, Asst Sec, Army Dept
Capt M Eliot, 41 Dogras
Lieut A T Densham, I M S
Lieut E W Huddleston, R I M
Lieut V F L R Price, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut J A Graeme, R E B 6 mo M C
Mr J A Bathurst, B Cov, 2 days
Mr S Wilberforce, B Cov, 22 days
Mr F MacBlaine, B Cov, 6 mo M C
Mr H A Smith, B Cov, 5 mo
Mr B K Finnimore, B, to Jan 28, 1910
Mr C N D Inglis, B, 1 mo M C
Mr J Hullah, B, 5 days
Mr H J Spencer, B, 6 mo
Mr L E H Yates, B, 4 mo
Mr C M Seagrim, B 7 days
Mr V O Augustine, B 2 mo
Mr W M Hayfield, B 3 days on M C
Dr E J Butler, B 1 mo 26 days
Mr B O Coventry, B, 14 days
Mr W Matthews, B, 2 mo 17 days
Mr H A Sharp, B, 3 mo M C
Mr W H Mills, B 11 mo 16 days
Mr C G Wright, B 1 day
Mr P S P Rice, M Cov, 5 mo 26 days
Mr W A Fowler, M, 2 mo M C
Mr F C L Cliff, M, 10 days
Mr W G Molesworth, M, 1 week
Mr W J Nolan, Sen, Bo 15 days
Col F H Oldfield, R E, to date of arrival
Major A G B Turner, 13 L, 3 mo M C
Major A J B dcock, S T C, to January 1, 1910
Capt G F Gretton, 7 Lrs, to March 19, 1910, on M C
Capt H B Clarke, R E, 6 mo M C
Capt W R Coningham, 33 Punj, 6 mo M C
Capt R L Bignell, 41 Dogras, 2 mo M C
Capt W T McCowen, I M S, 4 mo M C
Capt P B Kemble, S T C 10 days
Capt W G K Gough, S S O Bannu, to Dec 1, 1909
Lieut G V Farrell, 51 Sikhs, to Nov 15, 1909
Lieut K D Allan, 35 Sikhs, 2 mo M C
Lieut J S Marshall, 35 Sikhs, 6 mo M C
Lieut H S Stevenson, 2 Raj, 4 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr A L Saunders, B Cov
Mr H F Hallifax, B Cov
Mr W T M Wright, B Cov
Mr S H M Cole, B
Mr W M Hayfield, B
Mr G H Sherlock-Hubbard, B
Mr C G Wright, B
Mr G W Duthy, B
Mr H W Evans, B
Mr A G S Clarke, B
Mr J H Sharpe, B
Mr H H Forteath, B
Mr P [illegible]yan, B
Mr H L Nicholson, M
Mr T Summers, Bo
Capt C H Brodribb, I M S
Lieut E de L Young, R E
Lieut A Thompson, 12 Inf.
Sub-Lieut J N Metcalfe, R I M

ENGLISH TOURIST'S FATE.

Murderer's Confession after Six Years.

Berlin, September 24.

A saddler named Goetzelt, living near Zwickau, has confessed to the Public Prosecutor that at the end of July, 1903, he murdered an English cyclist on the public highway some miles outside Stuttgart.

The murdered man wore a black bowler hat label, led "Barkley and Company, London," stamped "7" and containing in written numerals "08489." In his pocket was a photograph taken at Norwich, a circular tourist ticket, and twenty-two fifty-mark notes (£55).

After rifling the cyclist's purse he threw it in a pond and buried the body. Then, mounting the dead man's machine, the murderer rode to Stuttgart. Later the same evening he returned to the spot with a spade and reinterred the body in a more secluded spot. Then he rode to Cologne, where he sold the bicycle for £3. He spent his victim's money at Leipzig in revelry at a fair.

When making this confession of murder Goetzelt also admitted having perpetrated two burglaries. As the dates and facts in connection with the burglaries tally with the police investigation the authorities believe the story of the murder. Goetzelt has so far refused to disclose the hiding-place of his victim's body.

From the 25th September to the 1st instant, 1 European, 11 East Indians, 8 Native Christians, 311 Hindus, and 40 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 371. The death rate was 37·8 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 52·4. The deaths are thus classified:—Small-pox, 2; fevers, 106; bowel complaints, 46; and other causes, 217.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. Balfour's Reply to Mr. Asquith.

Mr. Balfour made his reply to the Prime Minister's speech on the Budget in Birmingham on September 22. He was greeted with great enthusiasm as he entered Bingley Hall with Mrs. Chamberlain leaning on his arm.

The Chairman, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, read a letter from his father, who, after paying a tribute to the ability and courage of Mr. Balfour, expressed the hope that the House of Lords would see their way to force a General Election. In that event, he said, he did not doubt what the answer would be. He could not take the Prime Minister's view that the Budget was an advantage to working men. It was the last effort of Free Trade finance to find a substitute for Tariff Reform and imperial preference, and it was avowedly intended to destroy the Tariff Reform movement. Tariff Reform was necessary to remedy our present want of employment, and it was between the Budget and Tariff Reform that they had to choose.

When Mr. Balfour rose he expressed gladness that the letter which had been read showed them that clearness of intellect remained to Mr. Chamberlain and that he was able to give them his mature thought on a grave situation.

Mr. Balfour proceeded:—We have been told over and over again with unwearied insistence and iteration, that this Budget is the poor main's Budget ("No"), and I gather that there may be one or two gentlemen here who share the view, but whom I think I shall be able to convince before I sit down that no view could be more fantastic. At all events I am quite ready to fight the question on that issue. (Cheers.) I am quite ready to argue the question, not from the point of view of this class or that class, the wealthy man, the middle-class man—whoever he may be—I am quite ready to abandon that and to ask the plain question, "Is this a poor man's Budget?" ("Yes," and loud cries of "No.") I am well aware that there are some people who are quite ready to suffer any loss or inconvenience themselves, provided always that they may have the proud satisfaction of knowing that somebody else is suffering more loss and more inconvenience. (Laughter.) I don't wish to interfere with their private gratification nor to stand in the way of their legitimate pleasures. (Laughter.) Still there are wider interests concerned, and I ask them whether they are prepared to argue the question from the point of view from which I mean to argue it. Is it or is it not, a poor man's Budget? ("Yes." and loud "No, no's," and a voice: Why are the dukes against it, then?") If we could, indeed, abolish poverty by abolishing riches, how simple would be the task of the social reformer; how easy would it be to place the great and complicated society in which we live, with all its sufferings, inconveniences, and losses; how easy would it be to put it right, for any fool can destroy wealth. (Laughter.) It requires neither wisdom nor statesmanship to destroy it; the humblest Under-Secretary can do it if you give him power. (Loud laughter and applause.) Many tyrants have done it in the past; many tyrants who were absolute governors; many tyrants who were tyrants by the will—the temporary will—of a passing passion. But it requires something more than distracting folly to root out from the vast material to diminish poverty; and, believe me, the man who sets to work to deal with that great social issue believing in his heart that merely by pulling down he is going to build up, is labouring under the profoundest mistake, and does not understand the elements of that complicated problem which every modern statesman dealing with modern industrial communities must set himself to understand and to deal with. (Cheers.) Now, if we are really to form a judgment upon the present situation, we must for the moment turn our eyes back and see how it has arisen. I remember speaking a few years ago—three years ago I think it is—in this great city—(hear, hear, and a voice, "Two years"—two years ago in this great city, and casting my eyes forward as well as I was able, I pointed out that the inevitable progress of expenditure and the necessity for finding money would bring home to every thinking mind, in the manner I then presented to the general conscience of the public, the absolute necessity of an alteration in our fiscal system. (Applause.) Two years have passed, and that prophecy has come true. (Applause.) Much more than that has come true. Two years ago, nay, even one year ago, there were many who thought that those who were in favour of Tariff Reform advocated a new policy as an alternative to an old policy, and they said, not without some plausible justification, "Britain has grown great and rich under the old system; why should we change it? The population has augmented, commerce has increased, our exports, our imports, our fleets of merchantmen, all have grown with the passing years, and all this has happened under the old system, why change it?" I think they were shortsighted, and I think now they are beginning to see that they were shortsighted (Cheers) For the choice is no longer now between the old system and the new system, between the finance of Sir Robert Peel, of Mr. Gladstone, and of other Chancellors of the Exchequer on the one side, and a fundamental alteration in our fiscal system on the other, the choice is no longer between a successful past and an adventurous future. The old system has broken down even by admission of those who in other parts of their speeches tell you they are still pursuing it. (Laughter.)

A MASQUERADING BUDGET.

But this Budget is no continuation of the tradition of the Chancellors of the Exchequer during the last sixty years. It masquerades in the old clothes, but they do not fit it. (Laughter.) I should like to know what would be thought of these later proposals by those financiers from whom the present Government profess to have learned their financial lesson. What would the shade of Sir Robert Peel and William Gladstone say to a scheme which professes to be only a development of their policy, but which is a development which absolutely destroys that from which it developed, and in which certainly its original parents would not recognise their children? It was in this hall, I believe, that Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, gave a version—his version—of the Budget—(laughter)—and within the last few days that version struck me as having been intended for what I may call drawing-room use. (Laughter and cheers.) It was meant for, and I think it was very well adapted to, the tastes and wishes of the Liberal Club politician, but that version is very different from that given in the street-corner oratory of his more bustling colleagues. (Cheers and laughter.) Those who liked it were the gentlemen who nightly pray that the House of Lords may throw out this Budget, fully determined, if the House of Lords did such a thing, to go about the country denouncing them for their unconstitutional behaviour. (Hear, hear.) Those form no inconsiderable section of the weightier members of the Prime Minister's party. (Laughter.) But though they walk in front they do not lead. (Laughter and cheers.) It is not from them that the driving power, such as it is, of the new policy is derived. If you want really to know what those are thinking who form the bulk of its supporters, do not go to the Prime Minister, do not go to those whom he intended to placate last Friday—go to the candid utterances of his more important colleagues. (Laughter.)

MAKING FOR SOCIALIST REVOLUTION.

Study the speeches of those who really support the Budget, and you will find that the Budget owes all its strength, not to the value of its inherent and intrinsic proposals; not to the method in which it meets the expenditure of this year, or even of the expenditure of next year. You will find that its whole strength is derived from the hopes it has excited in the minds of those who study, not its actual provisions, but the principles which underlie its provisions—(hear, hear)—and who see in the future an unbounded development in the direction of Socialistic revolution. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Now if that is true—and I don't believe that even those gentlemen present who approve the Budget will deny the accuracy of my statement—if that be true what is the choice that lies before you? The old fiscal machinery has cracked. (Hear, hear.) This Government has attempted in its earlier years to drive that machine beyond its powers, finally it has broken down under the stress and strain which they have put upon it. The old machine, therefore, is put aside, a new machine has been brought into existence. We have to choose now, not between the old and the new, not between the traditional policy and the novel policy, not between a new scheme of Tariff Reform and an old scheme which calls itself Free Trade, we have to choose between two shemes, both new, both embodying principals different from those which have been accepted for the last forty years in this country. It is between these two new proposals, not between the old proposals, and the new proposals, that you and the country will have ultimately to decide. That is why I said earlier in my speech that I believe we have now reached a moment in which a more important decision has to be taken by the people of this country than they have had to take for many a long year past, but remember, please that this is no fortuitous accident, it has been obviously inevitable for some years. All the tendencies of modern commerce all the tendencies of domestic politics have gradually been working up to this particular crisis, this particular moment at which even those who have been most reluctant to say "Aye" or "No" will have to say "Aye" or "No"—(applause)—will have to commit themselves on one side or the other. Are you going to begin what, at all events I think, is the upward, the hopeful, and the forward movement of Tariff Reform—(applause)—or are you going to take the fist, but yet not short, step on that downward treck which leads you to the bottomless confusion of Socialistic legislation. ("No.") Please remember, before you give your verdict, one or the other, upon this great issue, that the condition of this country is not now and never again will be what it was in those halcyon days of British industrial supremacy in which the old system of finance found its birth. In those days we were supreme in the neutral markets, we were supreme in our own markets, we were supreme even in the markets of those countries who hoped in time to be able to rival us in manufacturing powers, but no man who has studied with even superficial attention the statistics which reveal the condition of modern commerce will say either that that state of things now exist, or that it can ever, ever recur. It cannot recur. Once we were in isolated supremacy over the manufacturing interests of the world. Who will be a bold enong man to say that we are first among our equals in manufacturing power? In many of the greatest industries on which the world depends there is nothing more unhappy, more certain, than that we are no longer the first among equalss and we are not even second among equals. In some respects we rejoiced that we were still third among industrial competitors. In his judgment, the older economists had made a profound mistake when they forgot that there might be a large number of countries equal in great industries, in which the turn of a die would determine where capital should go. America and Germany were fully equipped for the fray.

A WORKING MAN'S QUESTION.

What was now taking place was something very different from the old conditions. The condition of things he had explained mattered little to the capitalist. It was all one whether he made his profit in England, or America, or Germany. It mattered to the working man. That was the problem they had to consider. That was the essential knot of this whole controversy. What they wanted was business. The conclusion was that in any financial proposal they accepted they must find something which would help them to market elsewhere, encourage the manufacturer at home, and keep British capital in this country for the benefit of the workers of this country. It was impossible that while other countries were allowed to forge the weapons whereby they were going to withdraw the support of our Colonies, we should stand by and, hiding curselves behind some antiquated formula, refuse to look facts in the face. If that were so, what were they to say from the poor man's point of view of the Budget proposal? He had spoken in vain if he had not made it doubly clear that security was the very essence of industrial success, and if they tampered with success they affected the well-being of the wage-earner. The Budget erred, in his judgment, by what it did not do and by what it did do. It erred because it gave none of that security, either to the wage-earner or the manufacturer, which he believed Tariff Reform would give. It did not meet half-way, or even a quarter-way, the efforts of our Colonies to make a commmercial system which should counteract the other system which had been allowed to grow up. It had its sins of commission also. Its greatest sin was that it interfered with security. That was the point least understood by those who, in a hasty moment, expressed either their liking for, or had made a moderate criticism of, the Budget. They had not foreseen this possibility. Members of the Government had cast pious eyes upwards, and had expressed themselves as thankful that they were not as Tariff Reformers, and did not interfere with any trade or industry. There was never a more preposterous claim. The question was not, Does this Budget interfere with industry? It interfered with every industry. It cut at the root of all industries. It cut at the very root of modern industry and modern enterprises, and everything else that meant work and wages.

MR. ASQUITH AND SOCIALISM.

Even the Prime Minister, whose 'role' it was to make the Budget agreeable, or seem agreeable, had enunciated views which seemed to him to carry with them by implication the need of Socialism. The Prime Minister had said that it did not matter if capital went abroad, because he said it came back; but to the worker it was of vital importance. If they accepted the announcement of the Premier, that the State was as good as any employer, then the theoretical Socialists—the descendants of Karl Marx—had nothing else to ask for. That was the Socialistic doctrine. That was in opposition to the doctrine of every political party except the Socialistic Party. Mr. Asquith's subordinates had a simple method of taxation. He would give them the prescription—select a class, if possible a small class, in any case a class with small voting power. Having selected your victim, magnify every possible form of prejudice against him, denounce him in language more or less decorous according to his experience. When you have worked up public feeling to a sufficient height, increase the strength of your adjectives, accuse him of swindling, and when you have done that, clap on some tax specially devoted to him, not because he is rich, not because he is able to bear it, not because he is able in any way to be differentiated so far as a man of property was concerned from other classes, but because he owns that particular kind of property—it might be licenses, breweries, or undeveloped land. Having done that, tax him, and having taxed him and diminished the value of his property, go on until the time comes when you can buy his property for an insignificant sum, then say that you have done him full justice, because you have given him the market price for what he has done. (Prolonged cheers.)

APPEAL TO THE NATION.

Mr. Balfour concluded as follows;—There is no conviction I hold with a more vehement faith than that this country has now the choice before it which may determine for the lifetime of the next generation what the fortunes of this country may be—whether we are to give up our pride of place as a great industrial community, whether, we are to be content to sink to the lower, and lower level; or whether, as the head and centre of a great and growing empire, we may face, without enmity, but without fear, those great industrial communities which are visibly growing up around us. I do not doubt that if the character of the choice before them is really understood by this country there is but one answer to the questions that I have put throughout this speech that I have addressed to you to-night, and that answer is that since we have now come to the point that you have to choose between Socialism on the one side and Tariff Reform on the other, Tariff Reform is the choice of the people of this country.

Mr. Henry Chaplin moved the following resolution which was seconded by Sir George Doughty, M.P., and carried by acclamation:—"That this meeting cordially welcomes the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour to Birmingham, thanks him for his address, and assures him of its unswerving loyalty to his leadership, and further, recognising that the financial proposals of the Government are intended to postpone indefinitely the policy of Tariff Reform, declares its determined adherence to that policy, as the necessary means of increasing employment at home and strengthening the empire at large; and condemns the Budget as unjust to individuals and injurious to national trade and industry."

Mr. Lloyd George telegraphed to a meeting in favour of the Budget held in Glasgow on Sept. 18:—"Government mean to fight for Budget right through to the end. We expect Glasgow, as one of the progressive cities of the Empire, to help us to win."

Lord Hugh Cecil, speaing at Earlstown on Sept. 17, said that he did not lose under the Budget at all, and he even thought that people in his position might be taxed to a much greater extent than they were. He objected to the arguments which were used for the Budget, because they seemed to him to be utterly unsound. A large part of the taxation which was proposed would fall upon those whose means were narrow and who belonged to the working classes. The least rich always suffered most from heavy taxation. His objections to the present Budget were to its partiality, its vindictiveness, and its leading to a Socialistic State.

Mr. Walter Long, speaking at Trowbridge on Sept. 18, said that Mr. Asquith's speech in Birmingham contained a brilliant but misleading exposition of some of the taxes which it was proposed to levy. The Prime Minister had gone to Shakespeare for a description of Lord Rosebery's speech and had called it "Much ado about nothing." Those who had heard the Birmingham speech might also turn to Shakespeare and describe it as "Love's labour lost." The Government had now for the first time applied to taxation those principles which had been supposed hitherto to be the sole property of the Socialist Party.

Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., M.P., adressed a large meeting at Brackley on Sept 17. Having discussed the Budget in detail, he added that the country had just witnessed the greatest exhibition of brag, bluff, and bounce ever experienced in our quiet politics. The word had gone forth in Socialist clubs that for the moment the Government was to be supported. Regular instructions were given to hireling interrupters, and no effort was spared to break up Unionist meetings. Sir Henry Norman had certainly earned the peerage to which every true Democrat aspired, for he was without doubt the most considerable cheapjack of modern times. No student of cynicism should ignore the historical relations of the Liberal Party towards Lord Rosebery. They fawned upon him as Prime Minister when the loaves and fishes—and especially the peerages—were in his gift. They fawned upon him at the time of the Chesterfield speech, when they thought he was again to be Premier. This was when Mr. Asquith pronounced his claim to the leadership of the Liberal Party to be supreme and unrivalled. Then there was a slump in the Rosebery stock, and all the little parasites and earthworms of the party began to bow down before Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, saying: "The King is dead; long live the King!" The fury could be imagined now that Lord Rosebery had reasserted his matchless claim to the ears of his countrymen. All the little office-holders and office-hunters were squealing with apprehension and rage. "Is Lord Rosebery really going to come again," he could hear them asking; "Have we put our money on the wrong horse? Is there time to hedge?" It was the fashion to represent Lord Rosebery as a man who never achieved any results. No view could be more unfounded. All his great interpositions had been decisive. The Chesterfield speech contributed largely to the conclusion of peace. The Cornwall campaign scotched Home Rule in Parliament. His Budget speech would live, and influence opinion, when the cowardly slanders of Mr. Lloyd-George were forgotten. If, indeed, a General Election was coming, let them boldly meet Socialism with Tariff Reform. It was a mistake to let the enemy choose the battle-ground. There was only one living issue. Were they to weaken English capital, and so destroy English labour; or exact from foreigners an adequate return for the priceless entrance to our teeming English markets?

THE APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY.

PREPARATIONS BEGUN.

London, Sept. 25.

Preparations, already begun, for an appeal to the country are described below.

Mr. Bellairs, Liberal Member for King's Lynn, announces definitely his severance from the Liberal Party.

Mr. Hobhouse, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, spoke at Bristol last night and suggested that he might be seeking re-election in January. In other quarters it is still expected that the General Election will take place before Christmas.

Both in Parliament and at the headquarters of the political organisations (writes our correspondent in the Parliamentary Lobby) preparations are being made for the General Election which is now regarded as imminent and inevitable.

To adopt Mr. Asquith's phrase, the Conservative Central Office is ready and eager and anxious for fight. Reports from constituencies are being constantly received, and their nature is of a sufficiently encouraging kind. Four hundred new Unionist candidates are ready to take the field—new candidates that is in the sense that they do not sit in the present Parliament. Some of them have sat in previous Parliaments and some were defeated in the landslide of the last General Election. Of the 165 Unionists now in the House of Commons all with the exception of half a dozen or so will fight again. Practically, every seat in England Scotland and Wales will be contested by Unionists. They have everything to gain and nothing to lose, and they intend to lose nothing for lack of courage.

Arrangements are being made for a compaign of unusual vigour even before the dissolution is declared. "Tariff Reform or Socialism?" is to be the issue. Twice as many meetings are being held by Unionists and Tariff Reformers as were held a month ago and still more will be held early in October.

PRINTERS BUSY.

Mr. Balfour's speech had inspired the entire country with a spirit of fight, and letters arrive by every post asking for the attendance of leading Unionist speakers at meetings in the provinces. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Walter Long, Mr. Lyttelton, Sir George Doughty and Mr. F. E. Smith are in great demand, but for the time being their duties in Parliament compel them to decline most of the invitations. "We have very shorthanded at present." explains Mr. Long to insistent applicants.

All the Parliamentary printers are busy with posters and pamphlets and cartoons for one party and another, but the present rush is nothing to what they expect. The situation changes so rapidly that a cartoon which is very effective to-day might loss its favour in a month. Therefore, that feature of electioneering work is being postponed as long as possible.

THE ONLY TRIBUNAL.

Some Liberal members still profess to be in doubt as to what Mr. Balfour meant by his Birmingham utterance. Yet it is plain enough to leave no possible room for doubt. Mr. Balfour said:

The only tribunal—the only court of final appeal which can declare between the two alternative policies now before the country, which can say whether we are to go downhill under Socialism or uphill under Tariff Reform—is the people of this country.

If the House of Lords passed the Bill this declaration would be rendered meaningless. Two other courses are open to the Lords—to reject it or to lay it on the table, and sent down to the House of Commons a reasoned resolution declaring that the proposals of the Budget are so revolutionary in principle that the House of Lords must withhold its assent until the will of the country has been ascertained.

This last is the course that will probably be pursued. Mr. Asquith has declared that "that way lies revolution." Mr. Gladstone has said that the reply to it would be an appeal to the country, An appeal to the country is what Mr. Balfour desires.

THE DATE.

The main point of interest is: When can the General Election take place?

The Committee Stage of the Budget Bill will end in the House of Commons on September 30—next Thursday. There will be a pause between that and the report stage to allow for the reprinting of the much-revised Bill, and as there is a great deal of work left over for the report stage calling for many other revisions, another pause will be necessary before the third reading, and the third reading debate will necessarily be a long and spirited encounter practically opening the election campaign.

The House of Lords cannot receive the Bill much before October 18. A week, it is thought, will be enough to seal its fate, in which case the challenge would reach the House of Commons in time for them to devote the last week of October to their reply to some formal financial arrangements for carrying on the business of the country and to the passing of a short Bill to bring next year's register into immediate validity. By working at high pressure the register could possibly be ready by the middle of November. Even if the time were a little later it would still be possible to complete the election without serious interference with Christmas trade and holidays.

Although it takes a calendar month from the issue of writs to the declaration of the final polls the last week of this period is occupied by the election in the remote Orkneys, and Shetlands and in one or two Scottish universities. At the last General Election all but four of the members of the House of Commons were elected within twenty days of the dissolution of Parliament.

The material dates of the last two General Elections were:—

1900.

Dissolution, September 25,
First unopposed return, September 28.
First poll, October 1.
Last poll, October 24.
New Parliament assembled, December 3.

1906.

Mr. Balfour tendered his resignation, December 4, 1905.
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman commissioned to form a new Ministry, December 5, 1905.
Member of new Ministry sworn in December 11, 1905.
Parliament prorogued, December 11, 1905.
Parliament dissolved, January 8, 1906.
First poll, January 12, 1906.
Last poll, February 7, 1906.
New Parliament assembled, February 13, 1906.

ORGANISED OPPOSITION.

MR. F. F. SMITH ON RADICAL METTHODS.

Mr. F. E. Smith, M.P., addressed a meeting of over five thousand persons in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, last night.

During the chairman's speech there were two disturbances, which speedily culminated in the interrupters being summarily ejected. In this connection, the chairman said, the temper of the Conservative Party was rising, and would no longer allow its meetings to be broken up by the paid hirelings of the Budget League. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. F. B. Smith, referring to the breaking-up of Budget protest meetings, said: "I will give you an instance of what is being done. A few nights ago I was addressing an audienee of about five thousand at Huddersfield, of which there were only five or seven hundred who were opposed to the object of the meeting, and for an hour and three-quarters I was contending with the beasts of Ephesus. (Loud laughter and cheers.) Four-fifths of the people at that meeting wanted to hear that speech, but one-fifth had gone there to prevent my speech being delivered.

"Let me give you proof of this. I have had given to me a telegram, which I am allowed to use without breach of confidence, which will show you how this opposition is being organised in Huddersfield and in the country. Here is the telegram that was sent to a Huddersfield man by one of the great Liberal papers which is working up the case to show the popularity of the Budget. The telegram is as follows: Watch F. E. Smith's meeting for scenes.'" (Cries of "Shame!"

LORD ROSEBERY AT BALMORAL.

The "Court Circular" Last night contained the following:—

Balmoral Castle, Sept. 24.

"His Majesty the King visited their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales at Abergeldie Castle this afternoon.

"The Earl of Rosebery, the Hon. Sidney Greville (Groom-in-Waiting), Lieut.-General Sir R. Slatin Pasha. Captain Sir David Welch, R.N., Sir Allen Young, Captain G. A. Broad, R.N., Mr. E. De Martino, and Mr. E. H. Shackleton have arrived at the Castle'"

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

It was definitely decided yesterday that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain will not relinquish his position as Member of Parliament for West Birmingham. In case of a General Election it is expected that he would be elected unopposed.

GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.

New Organisation Order.

A Special Army Order promulgates the following instructions "in substitution for those contained in Army Order 233 of 1906," which is cancelled accordingly:—

ORGANISATION OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

1. The General Staff of the Army falls into two principal divisions, namely:—

(a) The General Staff at the War Office.

(b) The General Staff in commands and districts.

2. The functions of the former are to advise on the strategical distribution of the Army, to supervise the education of officers, and the training and preparation of the Army for war, to study military schemes, offensive and defensive to collect and collate military intelligence, to direct the general policy in Army matters, and to secure continuity of action in the execution of that policy.

3. The functions of the latter are to assist the officers on whose staffs they are serving in promoting military efficiency, especially in regard to the education of officers and the training of the troops, and to aid them in carrying out the policy prescribed by the Army Council.

4. With these objects in view, the General Staff will be drawn from the officers of the Army who may be considered most likely to prove capable of forming a school of progressive military thought.

5. The detailed duties which fall to the lot of the General Staff, in furtherance of these objects, are enumerated in Appendix A.

6. The establishment of the General Staff, exclusive of India—i. e., the detailed lists of those posts which will constitute the General Staff appointments of the Army, is given in Appendix B.

7. At home and in the Colonies appointments to the General Staff will be made by the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the Chief of the General Staff. Such appointments will be submitted to the King for his Majesty's approval.

In India such appointments will be made by the Commander-in-Chief in India under Indian Army Regulations.

8. For the efficient performance of General Staff duties special aptitude and extensive and varied military knowledge are required, including a knowledge of the principles of the administration and maintenance of the Army in peace and war. With a view to ensuring the possession of the necessary military knowledge, officers for employment on the General Staff will, as a rule, be chosen from those who have graduated at the Staff College, or who have proved their ability and qualifications on the Staff in the field.

9. All appointments to the General Staff will be for four years, after which an officer, if below the rank of substantive lieutenant-colonel, will return to regimental duty for a period of not less than one year. In exceptional cases the four years' tenure may be extended in the interests of the Service, and under similar exceptional conditions a fresh appointment may be made irrespective of the time already spent upon the Staff or in the performance of other duties.

10. All first appointments to the General Staff will be on probation for the first year. If at the conclusion of such probationary period an officer is retained in his General Staff appointment, his tenure of four years will include the probationary period, and will not be in addition to it. An officer below the rank of lieutenant-colonel who does not hold a Staff College certificate, but who is considered by the Chief of the General Staff to be specially qualified by service on the Staff in the field for employment on the General Staff, may be sent for one year to the Staff College, where he shall be admitted without entrance examination.

11. In addition to the General Staff appointments specified in Appendix B. officers may be attached to the General Staff at the War Office, and occasionally also at the headquarters of commands and elsewhere in excess of the establishment specified in that appendix.

12. Specially meritorious service on the General Staff may be recognised by accelerated promotion. It will rest with the Chief of the General Staff, or in India with the Commander-in-Chief in India, to recommend officers on this account for such promotion, whether they have been employed on General Staff duties at the War Office or in commands and districts. The accelerated promotion will usually be granted in the form of a brevet up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and above that rank by selection for the rank of substantive colonel.

13. The necessary amendments to the King's Regulations and to Special Army Order, dated Jan. 6, 1905 (reprinted and issued with Special Army Order, dated Nov. 11, 1907), will be issued in due course. By command of the Army Council.

E. W. D. Ward.

The appendices deal with the "detailed duties of the General Staff" and its establishment at the War Office and in commands and elsewhere.

A Chinese Censor recently suggested that mechanics and artisans who invent appliances or discover principles should be rewarded with a substantive official rank, and an Edict has been issued approving of the suggestion.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

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The action of the Syrup is to supply the protoplasm of the body, and particularly that of the nervous and muscular regions, not only with the material for the formation of new nervous tissue but also with the stimulus needed to excite a depressed nervous system to fresh cell formation.

By reason of this recuperative action on the fatigued sympathetic and cerebrospinal systems, Stanley's Nervitogen Syrup proves a most valuable weapon in the armamentarium of the Physician in dealing with cases of lassitude, nervous debility, depression, and in general with that somewhat obscurely defined group of symptoms usually denoted by the term neurasthenia. Also since the condition of the whole body depends on the tone and vigour of the nerves, Stanley's Nervitogen Syrup is of the greatest use in the treatment of all cases of muscular weakness, impairment of the blood, faulty digestion and assimilation, anæmia, neuralgia, brain fag and similar disorders correlated with depressed vitality.

Extract from the Medical Press and Circular, London, July 15th, 1908.

"We have before us a sample bottle of Stanley's Nervitogen Syrup, a preparation of the glycerophosphates. It claims to be a tonic for the tissues generally, and for the nervous system in particular. That it is a pleasant and well-compounded pharmaceutical preparation is self-evident, and its therapeutic efficacy is vouched for by an appended analysis from two eminent Birmingham analysts—namely, Dr. Bostock Hill, Professor of Hygiene and Public Health, Emeritus Professor of Chemistry; and Mr. W. T. Rigby, F. I. C., Joint County Analysts for Warwick. They state that the Nervitogen tonic syrup consists of glycero-phosphates of potash, soda, lime, manganese and iron, while it contains in addition "suitable quantities of important nerve tonics." The preparation certainly appears to possess those qualities which should ultimately place it on an assured basis of success."

ANALYSTS' REPORT.

County Analysts' aboratory
Birmingham,
April 13th, 1908.

We beg to report that we have carefully analysed a sample of "Nervitogen Tonic Syrup." We find it to consist of Glycero-Phosphate of Potash, Soda, Lime, Manganese and Iron, while in addition, it contains suitable quantities of important nerve tonics. It is a very elegant preparation of pleasant odour and flavour, and we are of opinion that it possesses tonic properties of a high value.

A. BOSTOCK HILL, M. Sc., M.D. D.P.H. Camp., F.I.C., Public Analyst to the County of Warwick, the Cities of Coventry, Hereford, etc., Official Agricultural Analyst to the County of Warwick, under the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuff's Acts.

WILLIAM T. RIGBY, F.I.C., Additional County Analyst and Deputy Agricultural Analyst to the County of Warwick.

We remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) BOSTOCK HILL and RIGBY,
Public Analysts.

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SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 12, 1903.

Impurities in the Blood.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition. This is a good testimonial from the Family Doctor the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
ASK FOR . . .
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

60 YEARS REPUTATION
To remain for 60 years in the public favour as a household remedy is a [illegible] Pond's Extract. [illegible]
Keep it in the House.
Good for Father, Mother and Child.
This famous remedy is sold by all Chemists at 1/1½, 2/3 and 4/6. Never accept a substitute.
A Postcard sent us to-day will bring our valuable book "First Aid" to your door. Address:—
POND'S EXTRACT Co.
Dept.) 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
Pond's EXTRACT
THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

You want Beautiful Teeth
—for health's sake, for beauty's sake It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.
All you require is a good brush and
Rowland's Odonto
"For Your Teeth."
It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.
Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. [illegible] all Chemists and Stores, [illegible]
MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES
FOR PACKING

EDWIN MILLS & [illegible]

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON 7TH OCT. 09. | BOMBAY, 8TH OCT. 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Dates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	83 1/8	un chgd	
3 do. Rentes ...	97 1/2	un chgd	
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 3/4		1/4
3½ do. Govt Securities....	63 1/16	1/16	
*Bar Silver in London	23 3/4		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 13/16		1/16
Silver in New York ...	51 3/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·12	1	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·42	un chgd	
do. do. do. New York.	4·85 5/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3	from to-day.	
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	2 3/4	3/8	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3	3/8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1/8	1/2	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/2	3/8	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/8	1/4	
do 7-day Market Loans...	1 1/4	1/4	
Bar Gold (per oz.)................	77/10 5/8	un chgd	

*Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of sales from the East.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3 29-32d.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Bombay, Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 6,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.
Bills on Madras, Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.
Transfers on Madras Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

Mail :—
The Bombay mails of the 25th ultimo arrived at Brindisi this morning.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE.

London, Oct. 7.

The Bank of England rate of discount is now 3 per cent.

London, October 7.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£34,900,000	Dec.	£2,300,000
Public Deposits	...£7,000,000	Dec.	£1,800,000
Other Deposits	...£45,300,000	Inc.	£2,600,000
Government Securities	£17,700,000	Inc.	£2,500,000
Other Securities	...£28,800,000	unchgd.	£ ......
Notes and Gold	...£23,600,000	Dec.	£2,400,000

The Bank's Reserve is 45 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots ...	...Fair demand, Steady
Futures ...	... Steady.
East Indian ...	... Quiet.
Manchester ...	... Steady.
Total Sales ...	8,000 bales*
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	......
Imports ...	... 2,000 ,,
Mid-americans ...	... 7·15+05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10 1-8 —1/16.

*Called 2,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·89 +06	6·88	6·88	6·88
	+08		

Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
6·88	6·88	6·88	6·88	6·88
		+08		

New York :—

	on 6th.	on 7th.
Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	74,000	66,000 bales.
Do. do. last year ...	......	55,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	42,000	54,000 ,,
Do to Continent ...	......	3,000 ,,

Spot Cotton—13·60+30
Futures—Month of Dec. 13·31+14 } Declined early owing to bear pressure and liquidation and advanced on spinners reported to be bidding more freely.
Do. do. March 13·37+18 }

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—13 1-16+1-16
Futures—Month of Dec. 13·37+16
Do. do. Mar. 13·17+16
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C.I.F.—40 1-1—Oct.-Nov.—Hull—Done.
Red Karachi C. I. F.—39 7/8—Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs.—36 1-2 Jan.-Feb.—Buyers—Firmer.

AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian.—37 3-4 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but Steady.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 53 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 50 1-4—Oct.-Nov.—Hamburg—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 2-8+1-16

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 7 1/2d.
Months of Shipment—November-December.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber—8s. 11d.—Value.

Arrivals :—
"Lombardia."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [8TH OCT. 1909

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Gold Bullions......	1,15,200	London ...	Chartered Bank.
9 Boxes Gold Bullions.........	5,68,320	do	National Bank.
1 Case Rs.........	2,765	Port Louis.	National Bank.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 6th October, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	57	64,188
B. B. & C. I. Railway	98	1,14,356

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 3 per cent. from 7th Oct.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. ,, 30th Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. ,, 15th July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. ,, 20th July.

Money :—
Borrowers for 3 months at from 2 1-2 to 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The Exchange Market is firm. Quotations are 1s. 4 1-32d. for T. T., 1s. 4 1-16, on demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credit Bills. Far Eastern rates are weak.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 months' sight	1s. 4 3-8d. to 1s. 4 13-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	169 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	129 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	172 1-2

Government Paper :—
The Government Paper market opened at 94 1-2 for the settlement on 2nd November, rose to 94 9-16 sellers, but re-acted to 94 1-2 at which it closed quiet. Cash Paper kept in demand at 3-16 per cent. premium. A fair business was done to-day. The Calcutta rates were reported in the forenoon as 94 9-16 for ready and 94 7-16 one month's forward delivery.

Cash ... Rs. 94-11 } Quiet.
1st Settlement ... ,, 94-8 }

Bullion :—
Reuter reports a drop of 1-16d. in the London Silver market, the quotations now being 23 3-4 and 23 13-16, respectively, for ready and 2 months' forward delivery. The decline is attributed to the sales by China. Private telegrams stated that a limited business was done and that there were many sellers at 1-16 higher. The American rate was down 1-8 cent. at 51 3-8. Our local market opened at 60-3, ex-duty. for ready as well as November delivery, but gradually declined to 60-0. The December settlement kept 2 annas higher. A fair business was placed to-day.

The following are the prices for Gold Bar :

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold ...	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold ...	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold ...	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	6	6
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	1	3
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	0	0a
Ditto 1st Settlement	60	0	0a
Ditto 2nd Settlement	60	2	0a

a Weak.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
LIABILITIES—		
Public Deposits	......	7,60,000
Other Deposits	94,04,000	......
Sundries	29,000	......
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	......	4,54,000
Other Authorized Securities	1,84,000	......
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	......	1,56,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	37,90,000	......
Bills Discounted and Purchased	3,80,000	......
Bullion	......	11,000
Balances with other Banks..	......	2,55,000
Sundries	33,000	......
Cash	52,24,000	......

Council Bills :—
At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 30 lakhs, the whole amount was allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d., tenderers receiving 18 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 26·40 lakhs, and the amount to be offered next week is again 30 lakhs. This morning extras are advised of 9 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4 1-16d. and 1 lakh T. T. at 1s. 4 3-32d.

The mail of the 24th September brings £20,000 silver, and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	Rs. 7,00,000
Bombay ...	,, 7,00,000
Madras ...	,, 6,00,000
Total ...	Rs. 20,00,000

The mail of the 1st October brings £20,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	Rs. 10,00,000
Bombay ...	,, 9,00,000
Madras ...	,, Nil
Total...	Rs. 19,00,000

The mail of the 8th October brings £60,000 gold for Bombay, and £40,000 silver, and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	Rs. 22,60,000
Bombay ...	,, 24,80,000
Madras ...	,, 3,70,000
Total...	Rs. 51,10,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct, 1909	Total same time last year
Khandeish ...	...	...	135
Central India ...	...	...	...
Barsee and Nugger	...	...	785
Berars ...	...	...	214
Central Provinces	...	...	166
Total Oomras...	...	...	1,300
Dhollera ...	550	550	735
Broach...	53	53	128
Coompta and Dharwar	670	670	3,492
Westerns ...	851	851	283
Bengals N.-W. P.	6,940	6,940	1,034
Bengals, Rajputana ...	197	197	108
Sind ...	...	...	71
Persian ...	377	377	...
American ...	...	...	...
Egyptian ...	...	...	...
Other Sorts ...	...	...	...
Totals...	9,638	9,638	7,136

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1909.	Bales 1908.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week	9,638	7,136	+2,502
Receipts from 1st Oct. 1908 to 7th Oct. 1909.	9,638	7,136	+2,502
Shipments for the week Europe ...	2,054	9,224	—7,170
China, Japan, Coast Ports ...	119	233	—114
Total ...	2,173	9,457	—7,284
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. 1908 to 7th Oct. 1909 ... Europe ...	2,054	9,224	—7,170
China ...	...	...	...
Japan ...	...	...	...
Coast Ports ..	119	233	—114
Total ...	2,173	9,457	—7,284
Afloat in Harbour— Europe ...	2,150	175	+1,975
China, Japan, Coast Ports ...	1,567	10,046	—8,479

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 18th Sept. 1909—14,545 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 31st May 1909—19,408 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1909	68,000*
Receipts from 1st October 1908 to 7th October 1909 ...	9,638
	77,638
Shipments from 1st October 1908 to 7th October 1909 ...	2,173
	75,465
Afloat ...	3,717
	71,748
Estimated Mill Consumption ...	12,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay on 8th October 1909...	59,740

*Subject to revision.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Fluctuations have occurred in the Home markets during the week, but up to the publication of the Bureau Report there was a decidedly steady tone. The figures of the average condition then given being about as expected, viz., 58·5, there was no change in the market at first, but the heavy receipts at the U. S. Ports began to tell, and a decline followed. We anticipate further fluctuations in the near future. In the event of frost we should probably see a sharp rise. At the close the tendency is again towards higher prices, though receipts continue very heavy.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home Markets as shewn by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day:—

	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
LIVERPOOL—			
Spot	7·36	7·15	—·21
Futures, Oct.-Nov.	6·96	6·89	—·07
Do. Feb-Mar.	6·91	6·89	—·02
NEW YORK—			
Spot	13·30	13·60	+·30
Futures, December	13·18	13·31	+·13
Do. March	New postn.	13·37	New potn.
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	13 3-16	13 1-16	—1-8
Futures, December	13·04	13·17	+·18
Do. March	New potn.	13·47	New potn.

In the local market we have also seen a week of fluctuations. Though occasionally buyers withdrew from the market, there has nevertheless been a considerable business passing and exporters have at times been keen buyers. The enquiry has run on most descriptions, but Oomras and Bengals for January delivery have been in chief request, followed by Broach and Khandeish. Early delivery Bengals, particularly October, have been in only moderate demand. At the close the market is firm and prices show an advance on the week of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 in Oomras and Broach, Rs. 6 in January Bengals, Rs. 5 in December and Rs. 3 in November, while the October rate is unchanged. Khandeish is also unchanged.

A considerable quantity of the early arrivals of New Crop ready Bengals are of inferior quality, and the price offered is about Rs. 235 to Rs. 237. Better quality, a little "off" fine is selling at Rs. 241. Receipts of Bengals for the week are about 7,000 bales.

Crop accounts are excellent, and fine weather appears to have set in all over the country. We may now look for a full crop, perhaps even a bumper one.

LATER.

This afternoon there has again been a falling off in the enquiry, and prices have given way Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 from the morning rates.

HOT-PONDS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	...293	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	...274	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Wurdha Hingunghat	265	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	...262	,, 1910
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	...259	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	258	,,
Fine M. G. Dhamangaum-Pulgaon	261	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ..	249	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola...	257	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	...249	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	...235	,, ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	...228	,, ,,
Fine. M. G. Khandeish ...	...236	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish...	...243	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...229	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...233	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...238	Nov. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...245	Oct ,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	...210	Jan. 1910
Good Westerns ...	...261	Apl-May ,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...272	,, ,,

Liverpool Opener :—
Opening Tone ... ... Firm.
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 10,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·96 +07	6·95 +07	6·95 +07	6·95 +07

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June, July.
6·95 +07	6·95 +07	6·95 +07	6·95 +07	6·95 +07

FREIGHTS.

We have again to report a firm market during the week, and a fairly large business has been put through for this and next year. For Marseilles, Liverpool, the Anchor Line has booked at 13s. 6d. for November, and 14s. and 14s. 6d. seeds, 15s. cotton for January to May. By the Ellerman Line business was done for February, March and May, 500 tons each month at 14s. seeds, 14s. 6d. cotton, and they are now asking 14s. 6d. light seeds and 15s. seeds and cotton. For Antwerp, the B. I. S. N. Company booked a large line for December loading at 14s. and 14s. 6d. seeds, 15s. cotton; and speculations have done business for October at 15s. 3d., November at 14s. 9d. and December at 14s. 6d. For Dunkirk ready about 7,500 tons booked at 15s ; 1,000 tons January and 6,500 tons February to May at 14s. and 14s. 6d. ; now asking 15s. For Hull 1,600 tons has been done for November at 14s. and 1,500 tons December and January at 14s. By the P. and O. for London business has been done at 13s. 6d. November and December, and 15s. is quoted January to June. The Hansa Line is not booking November, but 2,300 tons December to May has been booked at 15s. to 15s. 6d. light seeds and 16s. cotton. The Rubattino Co. are not selling but for November 18s. has been paid for cotton relets. By the Austrian Lloyds, a large business has been done for November at 17s. 6d. seeds, 18s. 6d. cotton, December the same rates, and January to June at 16s. 6d. seeds, 17s. 6d. cotton.

Messrs. Chagandas and Co. have booked about 7,000 tons p.p. December to May at 15s. ; Havre and Hamburg 6d. more. They quote :—

	OCT. Seeds.	OCT. Cotton.	NOV. Seeds.	NOV. Cotton.
Antwerp	15s. 6d.	16s. 6d.	15s.	15s. 6d
Dunkirk	16s. 6d.	16s.	15s.	15s. 6d.
Havre	16s.	16s.	15s. 6d.	17s 6d.
Hamburg	16s.	17s.	15s. 6d.	16s.
Genoa	15s. 6d.	17s. 6d.	15s. 6d.	16s.

and per s. s. "Chancellor" ready, Antwerp and Genoa 15s. 9d. seeds, 16s. 9d. cotton. For December to May they quote 15s. 3d. p.p. ; Havre and Hamburg 6d. more.

The following fixtures are reported :—
S.S. "Lady Carrington," 1 p.p. 17s., 2 p.p. 17s. 6d. D/W basis December loading.
S.S. "Hopemount," cancelling 15th November D/W basis 18-3 one, 18-9 two ports.
S.S. "Blackmore" on same terms as above.
At Karachi, the following are reported as fixed :—
2 steamers for October ; one at 15s. 6d., and one at 15s. 9d. ; with 6d. extra for 2 ports.
1 steamer for November at 15s. 6d. net one port ; 2 ports 6d. extra.
The market closes firm with a fair enquiry.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—
There has been an improvement in this market during the week owing to the better advices from Home, and a fair business has been done. At the close rates are advancing.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 15 0 B. T.
Oct. ... ... ,, 9 4 0 B. T.
May ... ... ,, 8 8 0 ,,

RAPESEED :—
The market has been dull, with only a small business passing and prices are slightly easier. We quote at the close :—
Ready Brown Cawnpore...Rs. 6 12 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow ,, ... ,, 7 2 0 ,,
Ready Yellow Gujarat ... ,, 7 5 0 ,,
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ... ,, 7 2 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
We have little change to report in this market. Business has been done during the week at current rates, but prices close steadier as under :—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 42 8 0
White Khandeish ... ,, 46 8 0
Black Kutni ... ,, 35 0 0

Poppyseed :—
The market has ruled quiet but steady during the week and closes steadier as under :—
October,-Nov ... ... Rs. 9 9 0 B. T.

Castorseed :—
Prices were easier early in the week, but have again steadied.
We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 32 0 0
October, ... ,, 6 8 0 B. T.
Apl.-May ... ... ,, 6 2 0 ,,

Cottonseed :—
The market has been quiet with a small business passing.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 23 0 0
Dec.-Jan. ... ... ,, 22 4 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
A moderate business has been done during the week and prices close steady as under :—
Jan.-Feb.... ... ... Rs. 37 0 0

Mowraseed :—
Rates are unchanged and a moderate business has been done. We quote in a steady market for
October-Nov. ... ... Rs. 5 15 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—
The market has ruled quiet during the week with a small business passing. We quote at the close :—
White Delhi, October .. ... Rs. 5 14 0 B.T
White-Delhi, April-May ... ,, 5 4 0 ,,

YARNS.

The market has been steady during the week and a moderate business has been done, chiefly in 10's and 20's. At the close prices are steady. The Hongkong and Shanghai markets are also steady.

	Bales.
Weekly sales from Shanghai ...	3,500
,, ,, ,, Hongkong ...	2,000
Unsold stock at Shanghai ...	50,000
,, ,, Hongkong ...	23,000

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	43,531 cwts.
Linseed	10,018 ,,
Rapeseed	16,573 ,,
Gingellyseed	14,038 ,,
Poppyseed...	4,183 ,,
Groundnuts	1,202 ,,
Castorseed	29,147 ,,
Rice	22,859 ,,
Myrabollams	2,413 ,,
Cottonseed	14,055 ,,
Mowraseed	6,776 ,,
Gram	15,057 ,,
Joowar	818 ,,
Maize	1,418 ,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS AND GREY GOODS :—The market is firm and prices are advancing. There is a fair demand.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The demand has slackened as compared with the previous week, and the market is quiet. A revival is looked for shortly.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—There is a slight fallen off in the demand, but the market keeps steady.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is quiet but steady. There has not been much enquiry during the past week.

DHOOTIES :—The market is steady. The demand has fallen off slightly during the week but prospects are good all round.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—There is no change in our market on the week but Home prices are a shade easier. The consumption of Yellow metal is pretty fair, but that of copper is still very poor.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling in the market to-day for the undermentioned Brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit...	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New tins, per pair ...	4	1	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New tins, per pair...	3	15	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	1	6
Cobra Brand, New tins, per pair ...	3	11	6
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Anchor Cases, per case ...	......		
Silver light 150° cases, per case ...	5	4	0

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as.

per cent. Bom. Port Trust Bds. due (1969) 99-8-0
per cent. ,, Improvement Bonds ,, (1969)... 98-8-0
per cent. ,, Municipal Bonds ,, (1933)... 93-0-0
per cent. ,, ,, (1919)...104-0-0
per cent. ,, ,, (1925)...112-0-0
per cent. ,, ,, (1928)...113-0-0
per cent. ,, ,, (1933)...112-0-0
per cent ,, ,, (1953)...114-0-0

SHARES.

THE market is steady and prices have advanced specially for cotton mill shares. A better demand in the yarn in cloth markets is one of the reasons of the rise. Bank of Bombay shares are steady at Rs. 1,477 1-2 ; Bank of Bengal shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,490; the Bombay Merchants' Bank shares have improved to Rs. 10 1-2 to Rs. 10 3-4 ; Indian Specie Bank shares to Rs. 52 1-2 ; Bank of India's have ruled at and about Rs. 65 1-2 to Rs. 66 and Bank of Burma shares have been put through at Rs. 113. Press shares are steady, Mofussil's at Rs. 780 ; Volkart's United Press are in demand at Rs. 575 X. D. In mill companies, Bombay United have advanced to Rs. 425 ; Century mill shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 285 ; Central India's have jumped to Rs. 1,690 ; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares are steady at Rs. 1,140 ; David's have improved to Rs. 416 1-4, Framji Petit's to Rs. 1,760 X. D., Khattav Macanji's to Rs. 725, Kohinoor's to Rs. 735 ; Leopold's are unchanged at Rs. 20, Connaught's at Rs. 200 ; Maneckji Petit's have gradually improved to Rs. 3,420, for "murat" settlement ; Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company shares are steady at Rs. 880 ; Standard Mills have gradually advanced to Rs. 1,160, Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,285 ; Western India's are steady at Rs. 400 ; Vishnu Cotton mill ordinary shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 312 1-2. In miscellaneous companies, Alcock Ashdown are unchanged at Rs. 285 ; Bombay Burmah (new issues) have ruled at and about Rs. 450 ; Bombay Flour mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 930 ; a big lot of Delhi and Northern India Flour Mill Co., Ld., is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 118 X. D. ; Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. shares are steady at Rs. 195, Phillip's at Rs. 48, Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares have advanced to Rs. 745 ; Treacher's have changed hands at Rs. 570 ; Tata Iron and Steel Co., ordinary shares are weak at Rs. 13, preference shares Rs. 59 and deferred shares at Rs. 58 ; the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld. preference shares have gradually improved to Rs. 150 1-2, and ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 98 ; the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ld. ordinary shares have ruled at and about Rs. 342 1-2, and preference shares have improved to Rs. 295. In Railway Companies, Tapty Valley's are in demand at Rs. 440 ; Ahmedabad-Prantej are quiet at Rs. 605 ; Ahmedabad-Dholka's are unchanged at Rs. 113, Amritsar-Patty's old shares at Rs. 115 and new shares at Rs. 84. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 8.

Friday evening.—Bank D. D. is quoted at 1s. 4 1/16d. 3½ per cent. Government Paper is at Rs. 94. There is no change in the Share Market.

RAILWAY RETURN.

RAJPUTANAMALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 18th Sept. on 1,772·23 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.........	1,70,000	1,70,000	7,000	3,47,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	96	96	4	196
For previous 9 weeks of half year	18,19,000	18,50,000	72,000	37,41,000
Total for 10 weeks	19,89,000	20,20,000	79,000	40,88,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,26,111	1,91,406	6,088	3,23,605
Per mile of Ry..	71	108	3	182
Total to corresponding date...	19,67,177	18,57,198	74,9[illegible]9	38,99,346

Increase for the week ....Rs. 23,895
Do. to date.................Rs. 1,88,636

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: " It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, &c., sell it.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,477½
Bank of India.........	100	50	5 ,,	65½
Bank of Bengal......	500	500	12 ,,	1,490
Bank of Madras......	500	500	10 ,,	1,200
The Bombay Merchants' Bank Ltd.	100	10	...	prem. ½
Specie Bank	100	50	6 ,,	52½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...........	100	100	14 ,,	280
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
Bank of Burma......	100	100	7 ,,	110
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank......	£20	£20	14 ,,	£60
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s	xd £93 old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	£30
Poona Bank Ld......	100	30	...	35

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	5,300
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	930
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	197½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	170
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	200
Fort......................	475	475	......	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabbapatty	500	500	40	540
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	8	106½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	185
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	51½
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	......	237½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,050
New Mofussil	400	400	50	775
New Berar	500	500	40	580
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	600
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Press	200	200	25	600
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	595
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		285
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20		c-o 12
Back Bay Bath.......	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	xd 128
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma New Issue..................	...	...	300	447½
Bombay Electric ... Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	150½
	O. £10	£10	Nill.	98
Bombay Ice Mfg......	100	100	Nill.	13
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company..	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	342½
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	295
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	275
Delhi Flour............	200	200	18	118 x.d.
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.18	180
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10	185
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	180
Kurrachee Landing..	300	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	118
Napier Hotel Co......	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18	195
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	30	...	37
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	48
Port Canning Co......	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	745½
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	14
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.........	100	100	8	107
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	com 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited............	O. 75	£ 15	...	13
	D. 30	60	...	60
	P. 150	40	2dis	59
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 265
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 1	xd 30
Treacher and Co.....	500	[illegible]	yr. 40	570

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	405
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	80
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	300
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	200
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	Dv. 40	525
Bombay United......	250	250	20	425
Century	100	100	50	xd 285
Central India.........	500	500	85	1,690
China	1,000	1,000	50	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	535
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,140
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	600
Connaught	500	300	25	195
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	xd 600
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 97½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,100
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	950
David	250	250	20	415
Ebrahim Pabany......	250	250	10	150
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	800
Empress	500	500	25	245
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	227½
Finlay Mills	250	250		245
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,760xd
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	22·
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	475
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	400
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	110
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	500
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	300
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	170
Jwarai Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	350
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,000
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	725
Kohinoor...............	500	500	25	735
Leopold	100	100	3	20
Luxmidas...............	1,000	1,000	40	180
Lakshmi Cotton......	1,000	1,000	80	1,570
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,880
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,415
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,125
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	200
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	725½
Phœnix	100	100	5	82½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	475
Queen	1,000	1,000	30	570
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	509
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	875
Sassoon Silk	500	500	48	580
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	4,210
S. Mahratta............	250	200	20	225
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,160
Sun	250	250	25	157
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,390
Textile...................	500	500	30	400
Western India.........	1,000	1,000	2	

FACIAL HUMOUR READILY CURED

Two Boys Contracted Ringworm at Same Time—One was Treated Professionally to No Avail—Other Perfectly Cured by Cuticura.

MARKED CONTRAST IN FAVOUR OF CUTICURA

"At the end of July our boy was sleeping with a little friend and a few days after it was noticed that they both had ringworm. Knowing the value of the Cuticura Remedies we bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment and started using them without delay. The ringworm grew larger on his face until it was the size of a florin and then disappeared and on the 14th of September he went back to school again with the skin perfectly clear and free from blemish. We quite expected him to be from school at least six months. He had one Cuticura Pill a day, after dinner. It is a marvelously simple treatment besides being so clean and free from any objectionable appearance, as for instance the other child was taken to a doctor who prescribed painting with iodine, which gave the child a very unsightly appearance, besides doing no good. We cannot speak too highly of Cuticura. E. J. Oldam, 38, Grasville Rd., Birkenhead, England, Sept. 28, 1908."

Cuticura Preserves Purifies Beautifies

For preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for eczemas, rashes, itchings and chafings and for the prevention of the same, as well as for the sanative, antiseptic cleansing of ulcerated, inflamed mucous surfaces and other uses which readily suggest themselves to women, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are indispensable.

Cuticura Remedies are sold wherever the British Flag floats. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.
Post-free from London depot, liberal sample of Cuticura and book on the skin and scalp.

FOR Kadi

CAN YOU DOUBT THIS

Dr. Sunderland, M.D., writes from London : "A six months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by 'Kadi' and in three days was as well as usual."

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death.

(Innumerable Original Testimoneals open to inspection.)

"KADI" cures with INSTANT relief worst cases of

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
COUGHS, COLDS & PLEURISY.

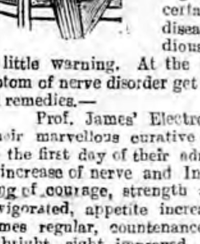
PRICE Re. 1-8.

DASTOOR SPECIFIC Co.

Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and in the Bazar.

TIRED, WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.

Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor



sleepless nights are passed no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies.—

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

FREE.—In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending two annas postage stamps. Read these evidences.

J. R. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Sakri, writes that "Please send two bottles of Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls by V. P. P. as soon as possible. They give good effects."

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda, writes that—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills, or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two bottles of it."

M. N. Venkataramier, Pleader from Kulitala, writes that I feel some good effect from Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Kindly send one more bottle of it, per V. P. P."

Santokhsingh, B.A., Law Professor, Police Training College, Moradabad, writes: "I have tried two bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and have found them very useful. Please send two more bottles of it, per V. P. P."

Please write clearly.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.
3 Bottles Rs. 5-8-0. V. P. P. extra.

ADDRESS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
No. 154, Juma Musjid, BOMBAY,
Druggist and Chemists.

The Royal Arms.

RARE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

J. G. Thomson & Co., Ltd., Leith.

HOLDING HIS MAJESTY'S WARRANT TO USE THE ROYAL ARMS.

May be obtained at
D. C. OOMRIGAR'S,
(Opposite Crawford Market).
F. CORNAGLIA'S,
And
D. D. BARIA & Co.,
Sole Wholesale Agents.

Empire Trading Co., Bombay

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Nothing, without the Old Lamp trade mark when you ask for Club Blend Whisky.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Refuse substitutes.

TO BE HAD OF
Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co., D. D. BARIA
AND OF ALL DEALERS,
OR
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

JOHN JAMESON'S
THREE STAR
PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS. WHISKEY

JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN
Distillers to H.M. the King.

Rev. McNAIR'S
FAMOUS CHOUTHEA POWDERS.

INFALLIBLE CURE and preventive for the MALARIAL FEVER. Quinine cannot be compared to it. ONE SINGLE POWDER only necessary to effect a cure and ONE SINGLE POWDER taken once a week during the Rainy Season will prevent an attack of fever. Sold in packets of 6 Powders at Re. 1 per Packet with directions, V. P. P.—Mrs. B. McNAIR, Sole Agent, Roorkee.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

Unquestionably the most reliable Patent Medicine ever introduced, it has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed roué in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge of, a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the ever-increasing demand for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Obtainable from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, and principal Chemists. Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

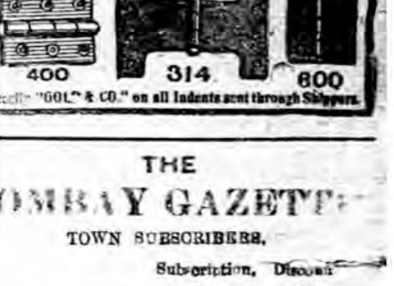
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO.,
Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address : "HINGES BIRMINGHAM."
Telephone No. 1878.



Specify "GOLD" & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20
Half-yearly ...	,, 13 12	,, 11
Quarterly ...	,, 7 8	[illegible]
Monthly ...	,, 2 8	[illegible]

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30
Half-yearly ...	,, 20 0	[illegible]
Quarterly ...	,, 10 0	8 0
Monthly ...	,, 3 15	3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette" See Special Short Advertisements Column

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards ; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 0-12
Each succeeding line... ... ,, 0-4

No advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch
Second Insertion	,, 5-8	do.
Third Insertion...	,, 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	,, 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	,, 1-0	do.
Minimum charge	,, 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted a length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 3 for six lines or less and Eight Annas every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET

	Town.	Post.
Yearly ...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	,, 7	,, 8
Quarterly ...	,, 4	,, 5

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

NEW YORK'S BELIEF.

For the time being, at any rate, New York has no doubt of Dr. Cook. The explorer's arrival in the Hudson was the occasion for a display of enthusiasm such as the Pilgrim Fathers themselves, could they revisit the scenes of their modest but marvellous adventure, would hardly call forth. As the boat steamed up the river Dr. Cook stood on the deck, his neck adorned with a garland of flowers, and every ship that passed whistled a salute and dipped its flag, while the crowds shouted their congratulations through megaphones. Bands, triumphal arches, motor-car processions, and frantic crying of improvised choruses lent colour—and noise—to the festivity. Dr. Cook must be a happy man. He is, for the moment, "top-dog" in the combat of criticism. No small part of the triumph may be attributed to the manner in which he has met Commander Peary's hurried denunciation. Dignity and silence have served him well. The moment for expansion has now come, and Dr. Cook will do well to recognise it. The world waits for a statement from him containing such proofs as will ease its aching mind. Really, we want to know who has reached the pole, and testimony will be an international benefit.

THE BORE.

A leader in the "Times" on the subject of Dr. Johnson led naturally to a succeeding article on the nature of bores. The two are disconnected, but it may well have been that the recollection of Johnson and his happy knack of enjoying himself in the company of others far inferior in intellect to himself may have suggested an inquiry into the Bore, his nature and remedy. As to the latter, the Doctor's unceasing flow of conversation no doubt was the correct method. As long as one can contrive to do one's share of the conversation with a bore, there is always the interest of testing the fertility and resources of one's mind. It is only the bore triumphant that is intolerable. Yet nowadays most people are too afraid of being bores, and so the art of conversation is dying out. Byron gave expression to a typically modern opinion when he divided the world into bores and bored and classed himself among the latter. After all, the bore gets the best of it—he is himself never bored. And yet does the bore, "taut simplement," really exist? Did not the untutored soldier find himself bored to frenzy by Archimedes? Is not every man a bore to an uncongenial nature? Some of us, no doubt, are more boaring than others, but we are, if we did but know it, all of us bores.

BIRD LIFE IN LONDON.

Mr. W. P. K. Neale writes to "Country Life" pointing out that the tree-creeper may now be included as a resident of the Metropolis. On Monday, the 30th ult., he saw a young tree-creeper on an oak-tree near the Temple Cottage, Kensington Gardens. As the bird could only have left the nest at the most a week, it was without doubt park-bred. More and more insect-eating birds, Mr. Neale says, seem to be visiting and staying in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. No doubt the considerable increase in insect-life is the responsible factor.

CAPTAIN R. T. SCOTT.

Captain R. T. Scott, who is making ready for another South Pole expedition, is a Devonshire man, and was born in 1868. He entered the Navy in 1886, serving under Captain Noel in the "Rover," one of the training squadron constantly under sail, afterwards in the "Amphion" and as navigator in the "Sharpshooter." From 1890 to 1892 he was in the "Vernon" and "Vulcan" where he distinguished himself as a torpedo officer. In 1896 he was in the "Empress of India," and, finally, in 1898 and 1899, as torpedo-lieutenant in the "Majesty" under Prince Louis of Battenburg and Captain Egerton. It was Captain Egerton, himself an Artic officer who strongly recommended Scott for the command of his first Arctic expedition. He received the appointment on June 9, and was promoted to the rank of Commander on June 30, 1900.

RESULTS ATTAINED.

Captain Scott fulfilled these instructions to the letter, and did far more. He closely examined the whole line of ice-cliffs by frequent soundings and measurements, discovered a mountainous territory to the eastward (since named Edward VII. Land), and established the "Discovery" in winter quarters in the neighbourhood of Mount Erebus, discovering that the two volcanic mountains named Erebus and Terror by Sir James Ross formed an island at a distance from the coast. In the winter complete series of meteorological, magnetic, seismological, tidal, and pendulum observations were taken under great difficulties, and collections were diligently made. Captain Scott's sledge journey to the south, in the spring of 1902-3 taking everything into consideration, was the most remarkable on record. He reached 82deg. 17mim. S. The "Discovery" spent two winters among the ice, but managed to break away in 1904 and returned home.

THE NEXT FRENCH FLYING-FIELDS.

Juvisy, where the next important meeting of the aviators is to take place, is quite near Paris, but was once the frontier town between the dominions of the French King and those of the Duke of Orleans. Its more modern historical associations are connected with Napoleon. It was at Juvisy that the Emperor in 1814, while on his way to Paris, received the despatch which announced that the Allies had entered the city and so determined him to fall back on Fontainebleau, where he was constrained to sign the Act of Abdication.

A "NECKLACE CIRCLE."

In reporting the engagement of a Pittsfield young lady, a New England paper mentions that she is a member of the "necklace circle" of that town. This is a women's club originally composed of fourteen persons. It purchased, on its formation a few years ago, a necklace of fourteen valuable stones. An agreement was made that the first member who should become engaged to be married should wear this necklace, and should continue to wear it until some other member of the club became engaged. The lady whose engagement is now reported is the seventh to receive the necklace.

VOYAGE IN THE "DISCOVERY."

Captain Scott at once took charge of the work of preparation, and the whole organisation of the expedition was in his hands until the "Discovery" sailed in August 1901, under the financial supervision of a joint-Committee consisting of the President of the Royal Geographical Society, the Treasurers of the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Society, and Mr. Chalmers, of the Treasury. Captain Scott's instructions were to proceed southward along the east coast of Victoria Land, carefully to examine the ice-cliffs of Ross's great barrier, discover whether there was land to the eastward, and, if he considered it feasible, to winter as far south as possible, ready for exploration in the spring. He was also to conduct scientific observations and make biological and geological collections.

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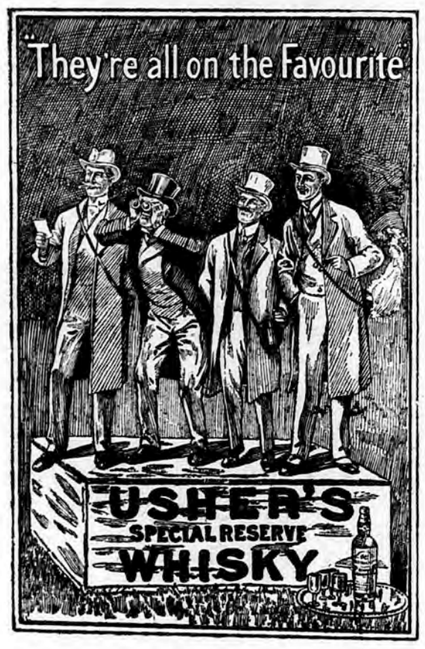

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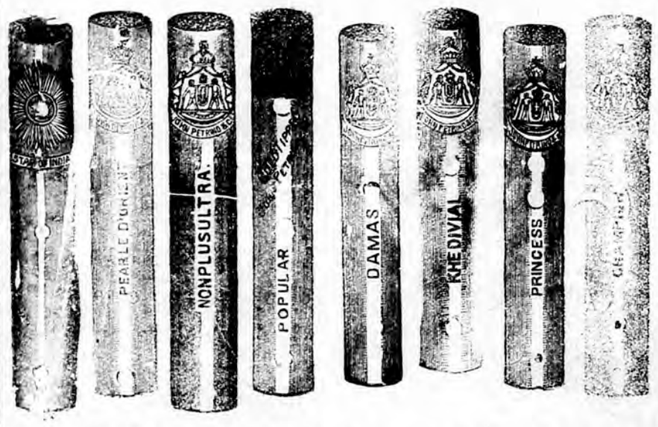

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